

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*East Asia*

1 Jun 1987

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i

### INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

South Pacific Forum Holds Summit Meeting in Apia	BB 1
Australian Views Rejected	BB 1
Communique Issued [AFP]	BB 1
More on Communique [AFP]	BB 2
Kanak Leader Satisfied [AFP]	BB 2
French Official Meets Australian, New Zealand Leaders [AFP]	BB 3

### NORTHEAST ASIA

#### JAPAN

Nakasone Talks to Press on Venice Summit, Economy	A 1
Nakasone To Meet Reagan, Kohl Prior to Summit	A 2
MITI Expects U.S. Sanctions Decision 'Next Week'	A 2
Toshiba Defends Itself Against Criticism	A 2
PRC Counsel Submits Dormitory Statement to Court	A 3
PRC Official Calls for Nakasone To Supersede Ruling	A 3
Komeito Delegation To Leave for PRC 1 Jun	A 4
Soviet Diplomat Called for Police Questioning	A 4

#### MONGOLIA

Commentary on U.S. Attempts To Scrap ABM Treaty	B 1
Namsray Speaks at MPR-USSR Friendship Congress	B 1

#### NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Commentator's Article on South [20 May]	C 1
---	-----

#### SOUTH KOREA

Responses Continue Over Student Torture-Death	D 1
Parties' Spokesmen's Comments [THE KOREA TIMES 30 May]	D 1
Police Officer Reveals Details [THE KOREA HERALD 30 May]	D 2
Prime Minister's Statement [THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]	D 2
Assembly Session Requested [THE KOREA HERALD 31 May]	D 3
Priest, Lawyer To Aid Inquiry [THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]	D 4
Inquiry Expansion Demanded [THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]	D 5
Junior Officers Trial Set [THE KOREA HERALD 31 May]	D 5
Ministry Official Explains Market Opening [THE KOREA TIMES 31 May]	D 6

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

## BURMA

Rebel Congress Discusses Alliance With Communists  
 [Bangkok THE NATION 29 May]  
 Briefs: PRC Trade Union Delegation

G 1  
 G 3

## BRUNEI, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Foreign Minister To Tour ASEAN Countries  
 Joint Trade Study Conducted With Bangladesh  
 Communist Party Chairman Criticizes Economy [VOMD]

H 1  
 H 1  
 H 1

## SINGAPORE

Editorial Views Marxist Subversion Danger  
 [THE STRAITS TIMES 29 May]  
 Amnesty International Calls for Release of 16 [AFP]

H 4  
 H 5

## CAMBODIA

Army Paper on Thailand's Arms Purchase From China  
 [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT]  
 SPK Reports Thai Violations in Month Ending 23 May  
 Sihanouk Greets New Yugoslav President [VODK]

I 1  
 I 2  
 I 2

## INDONESIA

Mokhtar's Remarks on Visits to U.S., Thailand  
 [THE JAKARTA POST 26 May]  
 Official Discusses Trade Relations With PRC  
 [THE INDONESIA TIMES 20 May]

J 1  
 J 2

## LAOS

DPRK Envoy Makes Statement on Olympic Games  
 Kaysone Phomvihan Greets Hungary's Janos Kadar  
 LPA Delegation Returns From USSR 26 May

K 1  
 K 1  
 K 1

## PHILIPPINES

3 Muslim Rebel Factions To Join Forces  
 [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 30 May]  
 Government States MNLF Wants To Resume Talks [AFP]  
 Enrile Says Alliance With Marcos Loyalists 'Over'  
 [MANILA BULLETIN 29 May]  
 Laurel Gives Credence to GAD's Fraud Charges  
 [MALAYA 29 May]  
 40 Killed in 23 Insurgency-Related Encounters  
 Isleta Says Communist Rebels To Step Up Struggle [KYODO]  
 Communist Rebels Raid Japanese Company [AFP]  
 Raiders Hunted  
 Government Rules Out New Debt Talks With Creditors  
 [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 30 May]

L 1  
 L 2  
 L 2  
 L 2  
 L 4  
 L 4  
 L 5  
 L 5  
 L 6

Draft Code Sets Incentives for Foreign Investors [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 21 May]	L 6
Ongpin Believes GNP Growth Will Surpass Forecast [BUSINESS DAY 27 May]	L 8
Economy Posts Significant 5.38 Percent Growth [MANILA BULLETIN 30 May]	L 8

## THAILAND

'Complete Control' Over Chong Bok Pass Claimed [THE NATION 31 May]	M 1
Landmines Hamper Thai Advance [THE NATION 29 May]	M 2
Reporters View SRV Shelling [THE NATION 29 May]	M 2
Village Defense Force Planned [THE NATION 29 May]	M 3
Outsiders Banned From CPM Guerrilla Village [AFP]	M 3
Over 300 Karen Flee Burma To Seek Refuge [BANGKOK WORLD 30 May]	M 5
Prem Unveils Draft 1988 Official Budget [THE NATION 30 May]	M 5

## VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Commentary on U.S. Military in Gulf	N 1
Congressman Makes 'Humanitarian' Visit to Hanoi	N 1
Report on Handicapped Boy [KYODO]	N 1
Cited for Gesture [AFP]	N 2
Congressman Ends Visit	N 3
CPV Propaganda Delegation Visits Laos 19-28 May	N 3
Japan-Vietnam Social Science Exchange Group Set Up	N 3
Party Journal on ASEAN-Indochina Coexistence [TAP CHI CONG SAN Mar 87]	N 4
NHAN DAN Editorial on Euromissile Debate	N 8
SRV-Poland Economic Cooperation Meeting in Warsaw	N 9
Briefs: Exhibit on USSR S&T Achievements	N 9

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Unions Lift Ban on Food Supply Shipments to Fiji	Q 1
Fiji Evacuation Plans on Stand Down Status	Q 1
Hawke Cuts Short Tour To Begin Election Campaign	Q 1

## FIJI

Proposed Visit by Hawke-Led Mission Rejected	Q 2
Bavadra Asks Supreme Court To Rule Coup Illegal [AFP]	Q 2

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM HOLDS SUMMIT MEETING IN APIA

## Australian Views Rejected

BK310728 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Wingti, has rejected Australia's views on Fiji and Libya. He told newsmen in Apia that he had a frank discussion with his Australian counterpart, Mr Hawke, during the South Pacific Forum summit. Mr Wingti said that as far as Papua New Guinea was concerned, the discussion had been, as he put it, healthy. His side, he said, had been cool and calm in putting its views on how the forum should act on the Fiji crisis. Mr Wingti refused to comment on Australia's arguments saying only that their main disagreement had been whether the forum should send a delegation to Fiji.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says Papua New Guinea's view had prevailed with the forum deciding to send a message offering unspecified help to Fiji's governor general. Mr Wingti said Papua New Guinea was much closer to the Fiji people than Australia, and warned that while it may be all right to talk about democracy it was another thing to apply your views onto small nations. The Papua New Guinea leader also called on Australian and New Zealand trade unions to lift their bans on goods going to Fiji. On the Libyan threat in the region, Mr Wingti said Australia had overstated it. He added that Australia had no concrete evidence of Libyan subversion in the region. After his press conference Mr Wingti went to breakfast with Mr Hawke to talk about Australian aid to Papua New Guinea.

## Communique Issued

BK311214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Apia, Western Samoa, May 30 (AFP) -- The following is the full text of the section of the South Pacific Forum final communique that concerns Fiji:

"Heads of government noted and endorsed the expression by the chairman in his opening statement of the deep concern and anguish which they felt over recent events involving the overthrow of the elected government in Fiji. Recognising the complexity of the problems in Fiji they fully shared the hopes expressed by the chairman, reflecting as they did the same hopes expressed by the governor-general of Fiji, for a peaceful and satisfactory solution to the current problems.

They associated themselves with his expression of willingness to provide whatever help they might be able to lend.

It was agreed that the chairman would convey to the governor-general of Fiji the forum's willingness to help, and to request the governor-general to indicate to the forum the forms of assistance he considered most appropriate.

As one form of such help, after detailed informal discussions, and contact with Fiji in the course of the meeting, heads of government decided that should the governor-general of Fiji indicate that such a forum initiative would be constructive and of assistance, the forum would send a mission to Fiji. The mission would be led by the prime minister of Australia and comprise the prime minister of Solomon Islands and the director of the South Pacific Economic Commission.

Should the governor-general of Fiji deem such a course of action desirable the mission would hold discussions with all parties in Fiji with a view to attending to facilitate processes leading to a resolution of current problems.

Should the governor-general of Fiji respond with a request for assistance additional to that contingently provided by the forum or different therefrom, then the chairman shall have the responsibility to communicate that request to heads of government and the director will co-ordinate the response."

#### More on Communiqué

BK310954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Apia, Western Samoa, May 30 (AFP) -- The 15-nation South Pacific Forum Saturday "completely rejected" French Government plans for a referendum in New Caledonia in August as "an empty exercise." The forum called on France to give New Caledonians a "free, honest and genuine choice" on whether or not they wanted independence. In a joint communique issued at the close of a two-day conference here that was dominated by the issues of Fiji and New Caldeonia, the forum said it was prepared to send delegations to Noumea and to Paris to "discuss the situation with all parties."

#### Kanak Leader Satisfied

BK311230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 31 May 87

[Excerpts] Apia, May 30 (AFP) -- The 15-nation South Pacific forum Saturday rejected a French Government plan to hold a referendum on independence in New Caledonia in August, calling it "an empty exercise." [passage omitted]

Foreign affairs spokesman of the pro-independence Kanak Liberation Front (FLNKS) Yann Celene Urugui told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was satisfied with the resolution "because the forum does not recognise the referendum at all." Mr Urugui had sought from the conference to allow the FLNKS to have observer status at the forum and said Friday that the matter had been referred to a special committee. But conference sources flatly denied that any such committee had been set up and said the FLNKS did not qualify under the group's membership rules.

The strongly-worded forum communique also called upon the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation to recommend to the 1987 General Assembly a U.N.-sponsored referendum in New Caledonia consistent with the accepted principles and practices of self-determination and independence.

It also urged that the South Pacific Games Council change the venue of the games scheduled to be held in Noumea in December of this year "in the interests of the safety and welfare of participating athletes."

The communique stressed that New Caledonia represented "a continuing and compelling concern for the South Pacific region" and expressed "grave disquiet about the current policies of the Government of France."

It said the proposed referendum on "French terms," in which a significant proportion of the indigenous population had proclaimed through its representative organisation that it would take no part, was being pushed ahead.

"The forum completely rejected the referendum. In the circumstances such a referendum would be divisive, futile and a recipe for disaster. The forum called upon France to abandon its referendum," the communique said.

Mr Urugui said he was not disappointed that the forum failed to endorse the FLNKS boycott because, he said, "They don't recognise the referendum and that is more than sufficient."

#### FRENCH OFFICIAL MEETS AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND LEADERS

BK010152 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Apia, Western Samoa, May 31 (AFP) -- Gaston Flosse, French secretary of state in charge of the South Pacific, met informally with the prime ministers of Australia and New Zealand Saturday.

Mr. Flosse, who arrived earlier in the day to attend west Samoa's 25th independence anniversary, told AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE that he had "no discussions of consequence" with either Bob Hawke or David Lange when he exchanged pleasantries with them at a reception.

He also met "purely socially" with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden at several functions including a New Zealand reception.

New Zealand has a large delegation attending the 18th South Pacific Forum conference, which Saturday delivered a stinging denunciation of French Government plans to hold a referendum in New Caledonia next August.

The French Government has banned French ministerial visits to Australia in protest against Canberra's statements on New Caledonia.

Mr. Hawke told French journalists Friday that it was not the Government of Australia that had sought to end discussions between ministers of the two countries.

Mr. Hawke said he would be "happy" to hold talks with French Government ministers.

A joint communique issued by the 15-nation forum Saturday offered to send a delegation to Noumea for discussions with relevant parties on the New Caledonia issue.

The communique also called for a halt to French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

NAKASONE TALKS TO PRESS ON VENICE SUMMIT, ECONOMY

OW291017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday that leaders attending the June 8-10 summit at Venice, Italy, will exert their best efforts to create international conditions which will help stabilize the foreign exchange rate.

Nakasone made the comment at a press conference held at his official residence the day after the 150-day ordinary Diet session ended Thursday.

Prior to the summit, Nakasone stressed that the seven-nation summit of major industrialized democracies should "fight growing worldwide protectionism, trade imbalance, debt problems, and above all, the fluctuating foreign exchange rate."

"I am prepared to do my best so that leaders attending the meeting can fully agree to the creation of an international framework to stabilize the exchange rate," Nakasone said.

Nakasone also expressed views that the timing of the upcoming summit is very important as it comes at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union are continuing talks on the intermediate nuclear forces (INF).

Touching on the newly-announced 6-trillion yen economic pump-priming measures, he said it is expected to help boost the nation's gross national product by 2 percent and will reduce Japan's trade surplus by 5-6 billion dollars.

Nakasone said that the emergency economic package which is expected to be implemented this summer will tide over Japan's economic slump caused by the soaring yen against the dollar.

Nakasone also said that a Diet tax panel debate under way between the ruling and opposition parties will begin with an income tax reduction as part of ways to reflate the ailing economy.

Asked about revenue sources for a flurry of economic measures, Nakasone referred to the stock sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. over a three year period, beginning in fiscal 1987. "The amount the government gains through the yearly sale of 1.95 million shares over this period will amount to about 3 trillion yen which will be returned to the public," Nakasone said.

In securing the nation's revenue sources, the government expects that an indirect tax replacing the doomed sales tax, scrapped in the late Diet session, will be considered at the ruling and opposition parties' tax panel.

Responding to the prospect for a tax reform debate, Nakasone said he hoped the panel will reach an accord to pave the way for the tax increase within a two or three month period echoing the sentiments of the speaker of the House of Representatives, Kenzaburo Hara, who addressed the panel at the outset of the debate last Monday.

Political analysts say that the tax reform debate will have a strong bearing on how long Nakasone will remain in office before his fifth year term as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) president expires on October 30. The analysts view the panel as a tool for Nakasone to maintain his power base.

NAKASONE TO MEET REAGAN, KOHL PRIOR TO SUMMIT

OW291303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will meet separately with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl prior to the June 8-10 summit in Venice, Italy, a government source disclosed Friday evening. Nakasone, who is scheduled to arrive in Venice on June 8 to attend the 7-nation summit, will exchange views with them on East-West relations, including reduction in the intermediate nuclear force (INF) that is expected to become a major topic of discussion at the summit, and economic problems, the source said. He will also talk with them about bilateral problems. Nakasone also wishes to meet individually with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and is now adjusting his schedule accordingly, the same sources said.

MITI EXPECTS U.S. SANCTIONS DECISION 'NEXT WEEK'

OW300431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- A senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday prospects are that the Reagan administration will convene the Economic Policy Council early next week to decide whether the United States will lift trade sanctions imposed April 17 on Japanese electronic products.

The official said, however, that he had no idea whether or not the U.S. would remove the 100-percent punitive tariffs it has placed on power tools, televisions and certain computer products.

Japanese electronics industry leaders are disappointed that their efforts have not been enough to bring an end to the trade sanctions.

Shoichi Saba, chairman of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan said he regrets that his industry's response to American complaints has not received the recognition it deserves from the U.S. Government.

Sugiichiro Watari, president of Toshiba Corp., said his company must now consider making production adjustments since the sanctions are expected to last for the time being.

Toshiba has stopped exporting lap-top personal computers to the U.S. since implementation of the retaliatory measure, he added.

TOSHIBA DEFENDS ITSELF AGAINST CRITICISM

OW310555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO -- Toshiba Corp. Sunday defended itself against the U.S. Government's criticism of its subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., and said it has engaged in business activities separately from Toshiba Machine.

Toshiba "wants the U.S. to calmly (consider and) judge that both firms are independent from each other, and are engaging in separate business activities," Toshiba's Chief Spokesman Hironori Yano said.

The U.S. Defense Department reportedly is considering cancelling an agreement to purchase 100 million dollars worth of lap-top computers from Toshiba in view of Toshiba Machine's violation of the rules of Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Area (COCOM), which bans exports of strategic goods to the communist bloc.

The Cocom is a watchdog body created by the U.S. and its allies.

Yano said, "It is a fact that Toshiba is negotiating with the Defense Department to sell lap-top computers and is competing with other Japanese computer makers" to obtain a contract.

Toshiba, however, has not yet signed a contract to sell its lap-top computers to the Pentagon, he said.

Toshiba's lap-top computers are compatible with IBM's personal computers and can operate on LOTUS and Microsoft softwares. Their prices range from 2,100 dollars to 4,100 dollars per unit.

Toshiba is also negotiating to sell technology regarding guided missiles to the U.S. Defense Department, another Toshiba spokesman said.

The U.S. Army reportedly scrapped an agreement to buy the guided missile technology from Toshiba, according to an earlier report by FINANCIAL TIMES SERVICE of Britain.

Toshiba Corp. holds more than 50 percent of Toshiba Machine's equity share.

#### PRC COUNSEL SUBMITS DORMITORY STATEMENT TO COURT

OW301035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- The defense counsel for China in a dispute over the ownership of a student dormitory which has become a diplomatic issue submitted a statement to the Supreme Court Saturday, saying the case involved a violation of the Japanese Constitution. The defense counsel is appealing to the highest court against a ruling by the Osaka High Court in February said the Chinese student dormitory in Kyoto belongs to Taiwan.

The counsel statement said the lower court decision recognizes two governments in China in violation of the Japanese Constitution, which obliges the state to abide by treaties and international law.

The Osaka Court ruling said ownership of the Kokaryo dormitory was not affected by Japan's switch of diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to China in 1972. But Saturday's statement said ownership of the dormitory is a problem for China's national prestige and interests and added that the court ruling was in violation of the spirit of the 1972 Japan-China agreement restoring bilateral relations.

#### PRC OFFICIAL CALLS FOR NAKASONE TO SUPERSEDE RULING

OW010735 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO -- Han Nianlong, a member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday to exert his influence to supersede a controversial court ruling recognizing Taiwan's ownership of a student dormitory in Kyoto, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The request came during a courtesy call Han paid to Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. The request for Nakasone's personal intervention concerns an Osaka High Court ruling handed down in February that the Kokaryo student dormitory in Kyoto is rightly owned by Taiwan and not by China.

Here for a private Japan-China meeting, Han said that the Japanese court's acceptance of an appeal by "the Republic of China" (Taiwan) naming "the People's Republic of China" as a defendant was unacceptable to the mainland government. Han said Nakasone should reconcile the court's ruling with the 1972 Japan-China joint communique which states that China is the sole legitimate government and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. The ministry official responded that the defendants in the case were eight dormitory students and not "the People's Republic of China." Kuranari said that Japan must abide by its system of the separation of powers. The Foreign Minister added that Japan's policy toward China continues to respect the 1972 communique and the 1978 Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty. Han, replied, however, that the separation of powers and the solution of an international issue are different issues.

#### KOMEITO DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR PRC 1 JUN

OW301115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 30 May 87

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 30 KYODO -- Komeito, Japan's second-largest opposition party which paved the way for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972, will send a delegation to Beijing Monday for talks on pending bilateral issues, a party spokesman said Saturday. He said the delegation, led by Komeito Chairman Junya Yano, will visit China at the invitation of Sun Pinghua, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. While in China until June 9, the delegation will have talks with senior leader Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders. [passage omitted]

China, saying the ruling recognizes two Chinas, is seeking the Japanese Government's help to resolve the issue but the Japanese Government says the Administrative Branch can have no say in judicial affairs under Japan's separation of power among three branches of government. Komeito sources said Yano agrees with this but added that it is hard for the Japanese to make China understand this position because China has a different judicial system. The sources said the delegation will also discuss with Chinese leaders Japan's defense spending, which is to exceed a longstanding ceiling of 1 percent of the gross national product in the fiscal 1987 national budget. Komeito is opposed to the abolition of this ceiling. The delegation will also exchange views with the Chinese on China-Soviet relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula, the sources said.

#### SOVIET DIPLOMAT CALLED FOR POLICE QUESTIONING

OW291151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Japan asked Soviet Diplomat Viktor V. Aksyutin to appear for police questioning Friday in connection with his alleged involvement in a spy case involving U.S. military aircraft documents, Japanese officials said. The request was made by Hiroshi Shigeta, director of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet Union Division, to Soviet Embassy Counsellor Georgiy E. Komarovskiy. Shigeta quoted Japanese police authorities as saying that Aksyutin, third secretary, played the role of a lookout when Hiromi Date, an adviser at the China Technical Center in Tokyo, who is under arrest in the case, met on May 19 with Soviet Trade Representative Office Staffer Vyacheslav B. Aksenov, to sell him aircraft documents stolen from the Yokota U.S. Air Base in Japan. Police issued an arrest warrant for Aksenov May 20 but he left for Moscow the same day before police could question him.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO SCRAP ABM TREATY

OW290835 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 26 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 May (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes:

(?Fifteen years have elapsed since the Soviet-American) ABM treaty was signed. Its primary significance rested in the fact that the treaty put an end to the growing competition between strategic offensive arms and defensive means of the United States and the USSR.

However, with the coming of Reagan and his administration to the White House and the birth of the notorious SDI program, fraught with the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe, this treaty became, so to speak, "the bone in the insatiable throat of the U.S. military-industrial complex, fanned by the desire [passage indistinct]

And so, the White House is taking yet another step to torpedo the ABM Treaty: The Reagan administration recently sent to Congress a Pentagon report with the recommendation that the implementation of the "Star Wars" program be speeded up. Now the question is: either "broad interpretation" or complete abrogation of the agreement.

All this merely points out again that the U.S. Administration can renounce its obligations if this is to the liking of the military-industrial manipulators. Fully intent on destroying the most important obstacle on the path to the arms race, Washington, it seems, does not realize that without this agreement there can be no agreement on strategic offensive forces and that the nuclear missile race will be extended to space.

However, everything has its limits, and the time has come for someone in the White House to understand the plain truth, that without the ABM treaty it is impossible to ensure the international order of (?elementary) stability.

NAMSRAY SPEAKS AT MPR-USSR FRIENDSHIP CONGRESS

OW290937 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME Russian 1455 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, addressing the 8th Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association [MSFA] Congress, said that the 27th CPSU Congress provided an inspiring example of a truly Leninist, courageous, and innovative approach to perfecting socialist society and to solving the problems of international life. [Words indistinct] for the preservation of peace and security of the people. [words indistinct] The revolutionary changes, which can be summed up under the capacious title of "restructuring," widely open up and bring into action the huge potential of the country of the Soviets and clearly show the boundless possibilities and [words indistinct] which has received broad response and support from Mongolians. Mongolian society fully approves and supports [words indistinct] and tireless practical activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the cause of ensuring a peaceful future on earth. The new peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the numerous statements made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, open up a wide path to a world without nuclear weapons, free from violence in any form, a world of agreement and trust, mutual understanding, and friendship, T. Namsray emphasized.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON SOUTH

SK281124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 19 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May commentator's article: "No Force Can Block the Forward Movement of History"]

[Text] The confrontation between the popular masses aspiring for democracy and the reactionaries attempting to cut off democratic development is reaching an extreme stage in South Korea. In the wake of the announcement of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's so-called momentous decision, the confrontation between the two sides can be characterized by the two conflicting themes; namely, revise the Constitution and stick to the Constitution.

Whereas the popular masses desire to have the constitution revised for a direct election system to choose a ruler based on their will and advance toward democracy, the reactionary forces attempt to maintain the present Constitution which protects the fascist system and to realize the retaking of power by means of indirect election so as to extend the military fascist dictatorship.

The issue of whether to revise the Constitution or stick to the Constitution can be summarized by the issue of whether to bring about democratic development or prolong dictatorship. Of these two conflicting roads, namely, democratic development and prolonged fascist dictatorship, the popular masses have chosen the road to democratic development, and this is proper.

The popular masses' demand for revising the Constitution contains the hope that if they themselves elect the ruler, they may be able to expect democratic politics reflecting the will of the masses. Further, this also contains their long cherished desire to abolish the present fascist Constitution, terminate the military dictatorship, and establish a democratic government. This is the elementary demand and inviolable right of man, the social being with chajusong, to maintain his existence and to maintain dignity in his political, social, and economic life.

South Korea has been under the U.S. imperialists' colonial military fascist rule for over 40 years. For such a long time, the South Korean people have lost independence and have been deprived of their democratic freedom and rights, and the miserable plight offering no prospect for survival tomorrow has been forced upon them.

The colonial system is already in the process of being liquidated from the earth. Although there are some regions and countries which have not been extricated completely from the influence of colonialism, there is no place like South Korea where the entire land has been turned into a military base of foreign aggressor forces and where the people have become the object of all sorts of scorn, oppression, exploitation, and plunder under a vicious military fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean people have consistently waged the struggle for independence and democracy to extricate themselves from the lifeless life where there is nation but no sovereignty and where there is man but no democracy or civil rights.

Throughout the days of struggle -- from the struggle to build a unified democratic state after the liberation on 15 August 1945 to the 19 April popular uprising, the 24 March and 3 June struggle, the October democratic resistance, the Kwangju popular uprising, and up to today -- numerous South Korean people have sacrificed their noble youth and shed their blood.

These people have been imposed upon again by the sinister cloud of prolonged colonial military dictatorship. The South Korean people now stand at the end of their limits where they have nothing to hope for in the struggle for democracy, where they have no one to turn to, and where they cannot withdraw from this struggle. They have acquired the concentration of mind and will through life and struggle that they should win democracy through their more daring struggle raising further aloft the banner of democracy which they have already held up.

Reflecting the people's vital demand for democracy, the antidictatorship struggle has been steadily stepped up in South Korea. In the wake of the announcement of the puppets' momentous decision designed to cut off democratic development in South Korea, the struggle is being stepped up in an explosive manner.

The people are calling for the overthrow of the dictatorship and for Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power and are denouncing the interference of the United States supporting the fascist dictatorship.

Only a few hours after the puppet traitor announced the crucial decision, the South Korean youths, students, and people already began to flare up the flames of struggle. Struggle has incessantly continued even under the state of martial law without a declaration. Tens of thousands of people have turned out in this struggle every day. Along with youths and students, workers, peasants, artists, masses of other walks of life have joined in. Also, university professors and religious figures have pooled their strength in this struggle by issuing statements or by staging sit-ins. In step with the active fighting advance of the popular masses, figures of all walks of life and off-stage forces have turned out in the antigovernment struggle.

The cardinal of the Catholic Church branded the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship as a despotic dictatorship and stated that if it is extended, not a day will pass without suffering from tear gas and the shedding of tears. The newly founded Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] strongly demanded constitutional revision providing for the direct presidential election and declared that in case this revision is not realized, and all-masses resistance is inevitable. The people of all walks of life are being united on the single fighting front against the fascist dictatorship. Foreign news media have reported that the South Korean regime is being faced by crises on the brink of explosion.

The popular masses are the main forces of history. Only politics following the will of the masses can be called reasonable politics conforming to the tenor of history. This notwithstanding, the South Korean ruling bunch is desperately running amok in maintaining and prolonging its military and fascist dictatorship while repressing the opinions and demands of the masses with violence. This is graphically expressed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's announcement of the crucial decision and suppressive maneuvers which have been less disguised against the democratic forces since then.

The main content of the so-called crucial decision is to discontinue debate on constitutional amendment and transfer of power according to the incumbent Constitution. The current Constitution, which the puppets rely on, ignores the right of all the electorates to election and stipulates that the ruler shall be elected through a patronized electoral college composed of the underlings of the ruling bunch. It is obvious that nothing else but the fabrication of the present ruling bunch's reassumption of power can be expected under the despotic indirect election system. The 13 April important decision is virtually another 17 May violence and a declaration of a coup d'etat designed to reassume power.

Trying to block the people's righteous aspirations for democratization and prolong the colonial fascist dictatorship is a criminal scheme to bar the road leading to democratization and push history backward. Antipopular violence is an essential means for survival of the fascist dictators hell-bent on blocking the forward movement of history. To coercively impose the antipopular military, fascist dictatorship, which the popular masses neither want nor demand but persistently oppose, on the masses, they have no other way but to rely on a forcible means -- violence.

At an informal press conference with reporters covering Chongwadae affairs on 7 October last year, the puppet traitor raved that he would maintain the present fascist system and the indirect presidential election system even by using force and that if necessary, he would not hesitate to declare martial law. While declaring the so-called crucial decision, the puppet also openly clamored that in case obstacles are laid to pushing ahead with the political schedule, he would set in motion the right bestowed by the Constitution. In short, his ulterior motive is not to surrender his power but to remain in power at any cost even by waging a coup d'etat.

Long ago, the puppet traitor had already begun to carry this disclosed plot into practice under the state of martial law without its declaration. As soon as the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced the so-called crucial decision, it issued an order of emergency alert and began to conduct wholesale suppressive offensives against youths, students, people of all walks of life, and off-stage democratic forces by mobilizing the puppet Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the Ministry of Justice, the National Police Headquarters, and other repressive organs. The military and fascist elements have declared all sociopolitical forces which stand in the way of their reassumption of power and their extension of dictatorship their enemy. The puppets have filled the streets and back alleys of South Korea with suppressive forces and have openly kicked up check, search, and roundup rackets on the campuses, in the streets, and in the offices of the press organs, the opposition parties, and the off-stage organizations.

All people who refuse to obey these dictatorial politics have been branded as procommunist elements and have been arrested, imprisoned, and punished en masse. Peaceful student rallies and religious functions have suffered harsh offensives with clubs and tear gas bombs. As a result of roundup rackets in waves, thousands of students and off-stage forces have been arrested. Democratic figures and opposition politicians have been placed under house arrest, and opposition lawmakers have been charged with involvement in criminal cases and shackled.

What is more, the puppets are scheming to suppress the newly founded RDP by branding it as violent procommunist force, even abusing its platform and its president's inaugural speech as a challenge aimed at toppling the system and at usurping power. As a scheme to remove the opposition party with a different platform from the political arena, this constitutes fascist violence which even the Yusin dictator, who was a notorious anticommunist fanatic, did not dare to perpetrate.

By announcing the puppet government's official views on the opposition party's policy of reunification on 15 May, the Chon Tu-hwan ring incriminated the reunification ideology of transcending differences in political ideologies and systems and advocated reunification through victory over communism under the free democratic system, thus negating the reunification of the country point-blank and undisguisedly revealing its antinational stand of seeking confrontation and war.

At a meeting of the U.S.-South Korean Military Committee and the annual security consultative meeting held some time ago, the wretches gaspingly clamored that 2 to 3 years before and after the 1988 Olympic games would be the most dangerous time and justified the dictatorial politics and the suppression of the people under the pretext of the safety of the Olympics. Also, they decided to accelerate arms buildup and war preparations.

The fascist suppressive policy and war rackets, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is taking and kicking up while abusing us and playing with the trump card of a peaceful transfer of government and the safety of the Olympics, are aimed at reassuming power and at prolonging the dictatorship at whatever cost after removing all sociopolitical elements in the way of its long-term power under every conceivable pretext and at extending the colonial military and fascist system to the northern half of the republic. Only this can explain the reason why the ring is dashing along the road of confrontation and war, sealing off the last access to hard-won North-South dialogue designed to ease tension.

This is a serious question because maneuvers to block the road toward democratic development and to extend the military and fascist dictatorship have been kicked up by U.S. manipulation according to its scenario. Official reports from South Korea have not hidden the fact that when U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Seoul last March, he was informed beforehand of the details of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's special statement. It is obvious to everyone that the South Korean puppets, who are acting to the order of the U.S. imperialists, cannot unilaterally make such a decision without the approval of their masters. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for long-term power are a joint product of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who have common interests in maintaining the fascist, rule, and are an outcome of conspiracy and collusion between the masters and their lackeys.

The United States describes the transfer of power, which the puppets are babbling about, as a process of political development that is taking place in South Korea. The transfer of power, which the fascist clique cooks up behind the scenes, while refusing the electorates the right to vote, is nominal. Even if dictators change hands, nothing will change. The propaganda campaign by the United States on political development is nothing but a trick in disguise designed to make the dictator take clubs in the opposite hand and to defend the colonial fascist rule. By protecting the fascist dictatorship with empty talk about political development, the United States, which has claimed to be the protector of human rights and the supporter of democracy, laid bare its hypocrisy.

The U.S. imperialists are interested not in political development but in the continuous maintenance of their colonial rule. To resolve the crisis in such a manner, the U.S. imperialists, who have come to face a serious crisis in their rule in South Korea because the antifascist and antidictatorial movement for constitutional revision has been heightened, inspired the puppets into promising to revise the Constitution and into entering into negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties.

Negotiations for constitutional revision are designed to divide and dissolve forces for democratization by driving a wedge in them, thereby weakening them. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists have adhered to a double-faced trick behind the curtain of negotiations. They have successively sent U.S. officials, congressmen, and agents for intelligence and stratagems to have confabs with the puppet clique. They also have induced South Korean opposition politicians to the United States to appease them in many ways.

In addition, while spreading even rumors on a coup d'etat to promote a sense of crises, they have stepped up pressure on the opposition party and suppression against the patriotic democratic forces by instigating the puppet clique. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to make the Chon Tu-hwan ring's declaration for long-term office a fait accompli and to justify it on the ground that as a result of the division of the opposition party, there is no partner in negotiations for constitutional revision through agreement.

Under the placard of preparing against the North's so-called armed provocation and for security for the Olympics, the U.S. imperialists are babbling that they will step up military assistance to South Korea, will strengthen military materiel for the forces of aggression, and will strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise from next year. This is also designed to suppress the people, to threaten the opposition party, to help the Chon Tu-hwan ring extend its rule, and to use it as a shield for its colonial rule. The United States is continuously protecting a hunk of meat called South Korea so as not to let go of it.

Because of such instigation by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, after breaking its promise for constitutional revision, is openly seeking long-term office and running more arrogantly wild. However, the frantic maneuvers that puppet Chon Tu-hwan is kicking up will not provide a way for their survival.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is faced with an inescapable serious crisis because the people's daily growing mass movement for freedom and democracy. Even though the South Korean puppets are trying to threaten the popular masses' aspirations for democracy with the force of arms, this is futile. Bringing an end to the fascist rule, founding a democratic government, and realizing democratization in social and political lives in South Korea are the unanimous aspirations of the people of all strata and the trend of history which nothing can stop. The maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to brake the development of history are rash acts that run counter to this major tendency and will not be able to escape destruction.

Successive rulers who made it their undertaking to consider as their enemy the popular masses who aspire for democratic rights and freedom and engaged in fascism and tyranny, without exception, faced the stern judgment of history. The fate of Chon Tu-hwan, who is following in the footsteps of his predecessors by following the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy, will in no way be otherwise. History will continue its own forward movement not by the will of the oppressors but by the aspirations and will of the popular masses. If it does not want to face the same fate as its preceding fascist dictators -- who were thrown into the garbage heap of history after being punished by the people -- faced, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately stop suppressing the people and resign from office. The U.S. imperialists must not instigate the South Korean puppets and must withdraw from South Korea after taking their hands off interference off South Korean's internal affairs.

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RESPONSES CONTINUE OVER STUDENT TORTURE-DEATH

## Parties' Spokesmen's Comments

SK300018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 87 p 1

[Text] Opposing political parties yesterday gave conflicting responses as to the announcement by the prosecution on the results of its reinvestigation into the torture-death of Pak Chong-chol.

Rep. Kim Chong-nam, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, commented, "We think it fortunate that the full details of the Pak case were unveiled clearly, though belatedly."

He said that the government should learn a lesson from the case and carry out services for the people with honesty and sincerity.

"We recognize the fact that the people's confidence in the government was tarnished and we believe that the authorities concerned should exert their utmost energies to restore their trust," he stressed.

The DJP spokesman noted that his party will carry out "without a hitch" its political timetable to fulfill the "historic duty" of achieving growth in stability and democratic political development.

He made a rare remark praising the efforts by opposition parties to determine the truth about the Pak case, saying, "We assess the efforts positively.

"However," he continued, "since all the truths were in the end revealed, the opposition parties should abandon their political strategy to make use of the tragic death of Pak politically."

Rep. Kim Tae-yong, the mouthpiece of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party, asserted in a statement that the announcement by the Prosecution General's Office is another distortion and cover-up of the case.

He demanded the establishment of a "special investigation organ" in charge of the case as well as the convocation of an extraordinary National Assembly session, armed with the Assembly's right to investigate.

Rep. Kim said that the prosecution should have investigated the ranking government officials who took part in a meeting on Jan. 17 in which the alleged cover-up plot was conspired.

Kim alleged in the statement that those who participated in the meeting were the then home minister, justice minister, prosecutor general, director of the National Police Headquarters and the chief of an intelligence agency.

Rep. Choe Yong-an, spokesman of the minor opposition Korea National Party, also demanded that a special House session should be convened promptly to independently investigate the case with the invocation of the parliamentary investigation right.

**Police Officer Reveals Details**

SK300034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 87 p 3

[Text] The investigation into the cover-up scheme of the torture death of a college student had made insignificant headway as police officers directly involved in the torture refused to testify on the role of their seniors.

However, Lt. Cho Han-kyong who reportedly holds the key to the incident changed his mind one day after the Prosecutor General's Office took over the probe from the Seoul District Prosecution Wednesday and revealed the details of the fabrication, decisively helping prosecutors ascertain the scope of the cover-up plot, prosecution sources said yesterday.

The investigation results showed that brutalities were imposed on Pak Chong-chol before he was tortured with water.

Five police officers who participated in the fatal torture of the Seoul National University Junior and their three seniors who engineered a scheme to cover up the incident were all arrested.

Pointing out yesterday's announcement that the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office learned the fabrication attempt on Feb. 27, legal experts raised a question on why the prosecution did not take action immediately.

On the matter, Han Yong-suk, who commanded the latest investigation, said, "As far as I know, the lower prosecution needed enough time to collect sufficient material evidence proving the cover-up plot."

The highest prosecution, however, is expected to look into the delay in the investigation by the lower prosecution.

Whether to take any disciplinary measures against the prosecutors involved will be determined based on the outcome of the probe by the highest prosecution, the sources said.

The announcement of the latest prosecution investigation did not explain why police failed to arrest two other senior police officers -- Supt. Gen. Chon Sok-nin and Capt. Hong Sung-sang.

**Prime Minister's Statement**

SK310206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 87 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yi Han-ki yesterday declared an end to the controversy involving the death of a collegian caused by police torture and called on the people to join the government in its renewed struggle for national development.

In a special statement issued upon the conclusion of the prosecution probe into the Pak Chong-chol case, Yi said, "Now that the case has been clearly unveiled and due political and legal measures have been taken, there should not be any attempts to politically take advantage of the incident or to make use of the government measures in a distorted manner."

"I sincerely ask politicians, religious leaders, collegians and all other people to make constructive advice to the government out of love for the nation, while keeping law and order, which is the backbone of social stability," he said.

The educator-turned-premier said in his first statement that he felt much sorrow and pain about the death of Pak, as well as regret over the criminal acts by investigators concerned, both personally and as a Cabinet minister.

"I feel greatly sorry that such an incident took place in a nation which cherishes democracy and respects human rights, and that wrongdoings were committed in the aftermaths.

"The government has made every effort to resolve the case, with deep self-reflection and sense of political and moral responsibility. The government conducted a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle which affected even the prime minister, got to the bottom of the torture case and arrested all related persons regardless of their positions," he said.

He said that the newly-formed Cabinet will uphold "honesty and conciliation" as a credo to manage state affairs and its initial task will be restoring the people's trust in the government.

"In leading this Cabinet, I will pursue honesty and conciliation above all other things. The government will manage all state affairs in an honest, open manner. If we commit errors in the course of doing so, we will candidly admit them and will correct them.

"The government will, on the other hand, deal sternly with any violent demonstrations and illegal assemblies. Violence and illegal collective activities should be excluded because they do harm to the national order and social stability, and in the long run, they will endanger the free democratic system we have maintained," he said.

Citing that the nation is faced with many crucial tasks, he said that the people should now depart from the distrust in the government caused by the unfortunate incident.

"We should clearly grasp the current situations of the nation. We should exert our efforts to achieve democratic development and economic growth, and particularly the peaceful transition of government and a successful Olympics.

"To this end, we should immediately depart from the distrust and conflict caused by the incident. The government and the people should make a new start with combined efforts," he said.

#### Assembly Session Requested

SK310222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 87 p 1

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic and New Korea Democratic parties yesterday agreed to jointly call for the convening of a special National Assembly session beginning June 4 or 5 to probe the controversial cover-up in the torture death of a university student.

The agreement came in a meeting of vice floor leaders of the two parties.

Under the National Assembly Law, a special Assembly session convenes at the request of one-third or more of the 273 lawmakers. The RDP has 69 seats, and the NKDP 28 seats.

The ruling and opposition parties Friday failed to agree on opening a special Assembly session because of differences on whether to invoke the parliamentary right to investigate the cover-up scandal.

"Our two parties (RDP and NKDP) will submit to the Assembly Monday a bill calling for the convening of a special Assembly session," Yu Chun-sang of the RDP told reporters after the meeting. He added the session is set to end before June 10.

Yu said the two parties agreed to appeal to other opposition parties to join their move to convene the session.

The opposition Korea National Party expressed its willingness to participate in the two parties' move to hold the session. "We will join the move if the ruling party continues to oppose an early convening of a special Assembly session," KNP spokesman Choe Yong-an said.

Choe suggested that floor leaders of the four major parties meet immediately to discuss the matter.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party proposed that the question of invoking the Assembly's investigative rights be discussed after the Assembly is convened.

#### Priest, Lawyer To Aid Inquiry

SK310145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 87 p 3

[Text] Prosecutor-General Yi Chong-nam revealed yesterday that the prosecution requested Catholic priest Kim Sung-hun to supply to the prosecution any more information he might have regarding the torture of Pak Chong-chol and the subsequent cover-up scheme by the police.

Meeting with the press, he said he is expecting the Catholic priest to cooperate with the prosecution. Priest Kim made a revelation that there are more policemen involved in the torture death of Pak, which led to the arrest of three additional policemen and three senior police officers charged with taking part in the cover-up scheme.

The nation's top prosecutor also said lawyer Yu Sok-hyon has also been requested to supply any information to the prosecution regarding the sensational criminal case, which led to the replacement of the premier, deputy premier and the director of the National Security Planning Agency.

Lawyer Yu is now leading a panel of the Korea Bar Association for the independent investigation of the case. The association reserves some doubts as to the outcome of the investigation results by the Prosecutor-General's Office.

Prosecutor-General Yi also said the prosecution authorities are requesting cooperation from the families of Lt. Cho Han-kyong and Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu. Former top police officer Kang Min-chang can be ignorant of the cover-up scheme. Yi said because the matter of Communist-related investigation has been virtually left in the exclusive domain of Pak Cho-won, deputy chief of the National Police Headquarters.

Yi went on to say that he did not think that the 200 million won allegedly used to cajole Lt. Yu and Sgt. Kang into silence constitutes embezzlement since he did not have any intention to usurp the government fund.

As to the lingering suspicion of electric prodding in the torture of Pak, the nation's top prosecutor dismissed such a possibility.

He said the autopsy results showed that Pak's body did not show any singe marks or typical traces left by electric prodding.

There were no burn marks found on the body of Pak, according to the coroner's reports.

He said the prosecution will carry on further investigation of the case to supplement evidence for indictment.

Yi said it is up to the National Assembly as to the opposition political parties' moving to invoke a parliamentary right to investigate.

However, he said, it is clear in the Constitution that no parliamentary power can intervene with a case on trial.

He said it was regrettable that there was a lapse in the judgement of the initial prosecution investigation.

#### Inquiry Expansion Demanded

SK310150 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 87 p 2

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party demanded yesterday that the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student, be reinvestigated to the bottom claiming that the announcement by the Prosecutor General's Office on the results of its probe was "not credible."

The major opposition party urged the government to expand the investigation to the home minister, justice minister, prosecutor general and director of the National Police, who were in office at the time of Pak's death.

The RDP asserted that Yi Yong-chang who was named as the NPH head after Pak's death, and prosecutors Sin Chang-on and An Sang-su should be investigated as well.

The party's position was decided at a meeting of the RDP president and vice presidents.

After the meeting, Rep. Mok Yo-sang, chairman of the RDP's Human Rights Committee, visited prosecutor general Yi Chong-nam to call for reinvestigation of the Pak case.

During the RDP leaders' gathering, Rep. Mok reported that the Jan. 17 meeting of the home minister, justice minister and other ranking officials in charge of public security was aimed at plotting a cover-up of Pak's torture-killers.

He said that the reason why the investigation was turned over to the police, from the prosecution, after the Jan. 17 meeting of high-ranking officials should be unveiled.

#### Junior Officers Trial Set

SK310220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 87 p 3

[Text] The five junior police officers, indicted for fatally torturing a university student in January, will stand their trial on June 17, a senior judge said yesterday.

Three senior police officers arrested Friday, however, will be tried separately, said Judge Son Chin-yon of the Seoul District Criminal Court. He told reporters that it is virtually impossible for the eight policemen to be tried simultaneously. He said that Senior Supt. Gen. Pak Cho-won and Supts. Yu Chong-pang and Pak Won-tae are yet to be indicted.

There is a need to modify the indictment on Lt. Cho Han-kyong and Sgt. Kang Chin-kyu, Son said. They were arrested on Jan. 19 as sole suspects in the torture death case. But three more policemen were found to have been involved in the case and arrested on Thursday. The five policemen also are charged with changing the number of those involved in the torture from five to two.

According to Judge Son, the recently arrested three junior policemen are yet to hire private lawyers. They may want to have the state hire lawyers for them, he said.

As a consequence, he said, the trial on the five junior policemen has been delayed for about four days and rescheduled on June 17.

He expected that the trial will take place two days per week since both the prosecution and defense counsel are expected to wage a fierce court battle during hearings.

#### MINISTRY OFFICIAL EXPLAINS MARKET OPENING

SK310136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 May 87 p 7

[By Pae Chol-su]

[Text] A "cleanse my house first" policy is necessary, if seeking to combat the epidemic of trade protectionism.

Sin Kuk-hwan, director general of the trade policy bureau at the Trade-industry Ministry [MTI] and engineer of the 1987 terminal trade plan, made these remarks in explaining the nation's vigorous program for import liberalization.

Under the program, the government will liberalize the imports of 170 items from July 1, boosting the import liberalization ratio from 91.5 percent to 93.6 percent.

Sin expressed hope that the nation's sweeping import liberalization would ease trade friction with some nations, notably the United States.

Among the 170 items, whose imports will be liberalized from July 1, are 46 items meeting the American interest in their market access to Korea. They include passenger cars with engine capacity of 2,000 cc or more, verifying machines and grapefruit juice.

Especially the Korean market opening of midsized computers, private business circles' view, illustrated the high pressure the United States has placed on Korea.

Originally, the item in point was not in the import liberalization list. However, the Korean side did it after United States Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter sent a letter to Seoul via Korean Amb. to the United States Kim Kyong-won.

Sin of the MTI is known to have opposed the market opening of midsized computers. He, however, is known to have had to follow the higher-level decision led by former deputy premier-economic planning minister Kim Man-che.

"Anyway, we have almost met the American request in the manufacturing sector. Next year should be the last year in posting the annual export-import plan. Probably, the next target of the United States will be the agricultural and service sectors," Sin said.

"Of course, the present health of the Korean economy is sound enough to allow us to live up to our earlier commitment to an open economy," Sin said.

The trade surplus and the rising competitiveness of Korean industries, according to him, are the twin engines allowing the Korean economy to pursue an open-door policy.

Sin noted the fact that import liberalization is vital to solve the supply bottleneck problems. In this context, the government will liberalize the imports of seven items including acrylic yarn where domestic supply bottleneck has developed.

"The government action to raise the import liberalization ratio for market-dominating items to 91.2 percent demonstrates our determination to pursue fair and open economy, while checking business concentration and encouraging small and medium-sized industries," Sin said.

"Of course, we will face some pain as a result of the faithful opening of our market. First of all, the growing fear is that Japanese products will make another series of inroads into Korean markets, taking advantage of the market-opening steps," Sin said.

"As you know, reducing the trade surplus with Japan is the No. 1 slogan defining the nation's economic policy direction. Therefore, the government and industries alike should renew their efforts to fight the flood of red ink pouring out of the Japan account."

"Market diversification should be more strongly implemented for the sound growth of the national economy," said Sin, the architect of the five-year action plan (1987-1991) to reduce Korea's trade deficit with Japan.

"Anyway, however, we can not deny that the Korean economy has reached a level of sophistication that requires a greater degree of openness to foreign imports," Sin said.

Sin underlined the government plan to open the market 100 percent in three major industrial sectors -- steel & metal, machinery and electronics -- next year. "Furthermore, we will take further steps to improve the degree of openness to foreign products," Sin said.

He confirmed that the 170 newly-declassified items will not be put under the import surveillance system in accordance with the Foreign Trade Act.

"Moreover, we will drastically reduce the number of items subject to the surveillance in the near future. Next year, the system will be completely repealed," Sin said. Presently, 106 items are subject to import surveillance.

"The government will soon conduct a new round of sizeable tariff rate cutbacks as part of our sincere moves to improve the trade balance with our trading partners, especially the United States," he said.

REBEL CONGRESS DISCUSSES ALLIANCE WITH COMMUNISTS

BK290005 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 87 p 5

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] Top leaders of nine ethnic rebel groups in the National Democratic Front (NDF) are still tangled in their month-long meetings whose results could lead to drastic changes in the Burmese insurgency war.

Having been delayed by Rangoon's fierce military offensive for more than four months, the non-communist front last Monday began its second congress attended by all leaders of the NDF members.

The rebel leaders attending the sessions at the Karen headquarters of Manerplaw on Salween River-bank in eastern Burma are Gen Bo Mya of the Karen, Preng Seng of the Kachin, Mahasun of the Wa, Nai Monla of the Mon, Soi Lekiam of the Pa-o, Toon Ywi of the Palaung, Sai Lek of the Shan, Khaing Myo Min of the Arakanese and Samawlai of the Karen.

Phaya Cha-eu, head of the Lahu hilltribe group accepted as the NDF's tenth member on May 22, is also attending the congress as an observer.

Apart from electing a new president for the loose-nit front to replace Gen Bo Mya of the Karen National Union (KNU), whose four-year presidency ended last January, the rebel congress is holding discussions on a controversial military alliance forged between NDF delegation and the Burma Communist Party (BCP) early last year. Though Gen Bo Mya, the Seventh day Adventist KNU president, is strongly against the military deal with the communists, his opposition is overruled by eight other members, most notably the Kachin and the Shan.

Known to have a connection with the communist insurgents is Preng Seng, the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) president who led the 25-member NDF team to the communist headquarters at Pang Hsang on the Burmese-Chinese border and signed the NDF-BCP agreement with Ba Thein Tin, the 79-year-old BCP chairman.

Some rebel sources say the Kachin and the Shan rebels, under Sai Lek's command, have been cooperating with the communists on the basis of mutual interests in narcotics trafficking.

Guerrillas of the 12,000-strong BCP, which turned into an "opium business" to bankroll its revolutionary war after China officially cut off aid to the movement eight years ago, are mainly based in the Kachin and Shan states of Burma.

Preng Seng, whose Kachin fighters are almost equal in number to the 5,000-strong KNU, is said to be the top challenger for the 61-year-old Karen leader who is seeking another stint as the Front's president.

However, the KIA president is criticized by some rebel factions for his involvement in drug trafficking, thus a possible major obstacle to his chances of being elected president of the Karen-dominated NDF. "The Kachin considers opium its No. 3 revenue earner," said one source.

The NDF members, especially the Karen, have long insisted their anti-narcotics policies and the Front's image might be "spoiled" if the Front's leader comes from a group involved in the narcotics racket, said the sources.

Gen Bo Mya faces difficulties in seeking re-election because his strong anti-communist stand is considered by some minority rebel factions as "unrealistic," said the sources.

The Karen leader, who has been the NDF president for the past eight years, earlier said the BCP will try to influence other groups with the communist ideology. "The communists are authoritarians. They want everyone to be under them," said Bo Mya.

Officials of some rebel groups supporting the NDF-BCP military cooperation ruled out the possibility that the Front would be dominated by the communists, claiming that guerrillas of the whole NDF outnumber the BCP's forces.

The exact number of the NDF troops can hardly be confirmed, but it is said that together the guerrillas total 16,000 strong.

"We have to join hands with the Communists during the settling period of our struggle against our common enemy to topple the central government," said one of them.

They said the NDF-BCP cooperation is carried out only in military terms and the front would maintain its democracy.

Some sources, however, contended that the Communists have ideologically penetrated NDF members, even some factions of the KNU.

Some Karen leaders secretly support the deal with the Communists in contradiction to Gen Bo Mya, they said.

They said that Gen Bo Mya could, lead the Karen opposition in the alliance because he is supported by the KNU seventh brigade which is considered the Karen's main fighting force.

However, the Karen president still maintains his image as good Christian and anti-narcotics revolutionary, which might help the NDF get assistance from the outside, said the sources.

On the other hand, Gen Bo Mya's inflexible stand towards the BCP might lead to a split in the organization since there are pro-communist factions in the NDF, they commented.

The sources said that leaders of some weaker armed minorities, such as the Mon, the Wa, the Palaung and the Pa-o, might be able to play more important roles in the current congress.

The Kachin and the Shan, which need closer ties with the BCP, may try to support leaders of some small groups for key positions of the NDF body, including the front's presidency, they said.

According to the sources, the Wa appears to have closest relations with the two groups, while the Mon and the Karen are under Karen influence.

"The KIA will try to push any leader of small rebel factions that it can trust or is under its influence to the posts in order to confine the KNU's authority," said one source.

Observers have agreed that the results of the current congress, expected to last about one month, could lead to drastic changes in the NDF 40-year-old struggle for autonomy from Rangoon.

If the NDF-BCP alliance supporters are elected to the key positions in the rebel organization, they will lead the front to closer ties with the communists, which might increase the Rangoon government's concern about insurgency. And at the same time the Karen, which is suffering economically from the Burmese suppression, might isolate itself from the NDF, they said.

The major purpose of the rebel sessions is to settle the NDF in-fighting, but the sources predicted that the results would confirm that the Front is "loosely united."

#### BRIEFS

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION -- Yu Qinghe, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and other delegation members flew in to Rangoon at 1100 today at the invitation of the Workers Organization Central Body [WOCB]. Yu Qinghe and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Nyunt Thein, WOCB secretary; U Ba Htwe and U Nyunt Lwin, WOCB joint secretaries; members of the WOCB Central Executive Committee; and responsible officials of the PRC Embassy in Burma. Other members of the PRC delegation are (Zhen Goushin), deputy director of the International Liaison Department under the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and a translator. Yu Qinghe, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and other members of the visiting PRC trade union delegation, in the company of U Nyunt Thein, secretary of the Workers Organization Central Body [WOCB], and other central executive committee members, toured Shwedagon Pagoda and also called on U Ba Nyein, WOCB vice chairman, at the WOCB headquarters. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 26-27 May 87 BK]

MALAYSIAFOREIGN MINISTER TO TOUR ASEAN COUNTRIES

BK311211 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry Datuk Abu Hassan Omar will hold talks with his counterparts in other ASEAN countries during a 5-day tour of the region from Tuesday [2 June]

A Wisma Putera [Foreign Ministry] spokesman said today Datuk Abu Hassan would make his first stopover in Jakarta for discussions with Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja before flying to Bangkok on the next day to meet his Thai counterpart, Tan Sri Sitthi Sawetsila.

Datuk Abu Hassan will then leave for Manila to meet Philippine Prime Minister [title as heard] and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel on Thursday. Datuk Abu Hassan will call on President Corazon Aquino the following day before leaving for Brunei Darussalam where he will have discussions with the sultanate foreign minister, Pengiran Muda Mohamed Bolkiah.

The spokesman said Datuk Abu Hassan would wind up his tour in Singapore where he will hold talks with his counterpart, Mr S. Dhanabalan, on Saturday.

JOINT TRADE STUDY CONDUCTED WITH BANGLADESH

BK310942 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] A joint study on prospects and problems of Malaysia-Bangladesh is being conducted simultaneously in Dhaka and Kuala Lumpur. The study aims at finding out ways and means to enhance bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur are conducting the study, the first of its kind between the two countries.

The study, which began in March of this year, will identify the possible ways and potential areas of expansion of bilateral economic cooperation. It will also explore the avenue of new trade creation. The joint study is scheduled to be concluded in October this year, and the finding should be [word indistinct] at the second Bangladesh-Malaysia colloquim due to be held in Kuala Lumpur in November.

COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES ECONOMY

BK010420 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 28 May 87

[28 May 'Id al-Fitr greetings from Abdullah C.D., chairman of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya Central Committee: "Let Us Unite for Greater Victories"]

[Text] Peace be upon you, our beloved Muslim brothers and sisters! The day 1 Shawwal 1407 Hegira [28 May] has arrived after our month-long Ramadan fast and all Muslims in our country and the world are now celebrating the sacred day of 'Id al-Fitr.

On the occasion of this highly revered day, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM], I would like to extend my 'Id al-Fitr greetings to MNRPM members and supporters, all fighters of the 10th Regiment and other Muslim fighters attached to various units of the Malayan People's Army, as well as Muslims wherever they are in our beloved motherland who continue to fight unyieldingly against the tyranny of our country's reactionary regime led by the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] for the sake of justice, truth, and democracy.

Muslims in our country in particular and people of various nationalities in general where in the past year subjected to various forms of maltreatment by the Mahathir clique-led Barisan Nasional reactionary regime. Thus, we ought to look back and review the events which have taken place since 1 Shawwal 1406 Hegira, especially the economic difficulties faced by the people.

The UMNO General Assembly held on 24 April showed that it was not becoming more cohesive, but was instead fragmenting into several factions. The power struggle within UMNO took place openly during the general assembly. The internal rift will undoubtedly lead to a new political situation in our country in general and within UMNO in particular.

The new UMNO leaders certainly cannot rescue our country's ailing economy because they defend the interests of the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists in a decadent and dying capitalist system. As long as capitalism exists, economic crisis will continue to inflict sufferings on the working class people throughout the world, except in socialist countries. Economic recessions and crises repeat cyclically and their cyclical occurrences are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. Everytime an economic recession takes place, it always degenerates into a more serious economic crisis.

The ruling bureaucratic and comprador capitalist class in our country never stops its old excuse that the current economic crisis is a normal event which affects only people in the country, but also other people throughout the world. Additionally, the Barisan Nasional regime's media regularly gives other pretexts to deceive the public.

The Barisan Nasional regime often has compared the economic recession in 1928-32 to the current one, stating that the one in 1928-32 was more serious with unemployment affecting everyone, especially stevedores and estate workers. The regime added that estate workers led uncertain lives and were heavily in debt. Malays at that time had an average 6-ringgit [as heard] debt.

Comparing with the economic recession of 1928-32 and the one faced by our country after the Mahathir clique assumed power, the following facts are sufficient to describe how serious the present sustained economic crisis is. The economic crisis which started in 1979 and ended in 1982 was the 7th since World War II. It was the most serious, longest lasting, and had the strongest impact on the country. The fall of primary commodity prices in our country resulted in the closure of many big, medium, and small-scale companies. More than half the mining enterprises in the country were closed. Such closures rendered more than two-thirds of the mining workforce jobless. The fall of rubber and palm oil prices greatly affected the majority of farmers, including estate workers and land settlers working under the Federal Land Development Authority [FELDA] scheme. More than 500,000 family members of estate workers live in poverty, while more than 98,000 family members of FELDA land settlers live as peasant-slaves and are heavily in debt for life. The total number of FELDA settlers is now as many as 1,200,000 persons, or 20 percent of the total Malay population in our country.

As a result of the oil price fall, the country's debts continued to soar so as to cover the shortfall of state revenue. The fall of timber prices resulted in the closure of more than 150 timber factories and rendered several thousand workers jobless.

The current economic recession has produced unemployment in the country and new positions in the country's public administration have been dissolved. The total number of unemployed people is now more than 600,000 out of a workforce of about 6 million people. The total number of unemployed graduated will reach more than 35,000 this year. These figures will multiply in the coming years because the current economic recession does not show any sign of recovery.

The current economic recession obviously aggravates the country's financial situation. To cope with this situation, the Mahathir clique continues to borrow heavily and its debts have now reached the critical point. At the end of last year, the country's foreign debts stood at 49,850,000,000 ringgit, whereas total debt stood at 73 billion ringgit. As such, each citizen shoulders an average debt burden of about 5,161 ringgit.

It is noteworthy that the debts suffered by the country were largely caused by a series of mismanagement and financial scandals by the bureaucratic and comprador capitalists. The Barisan Nasional also squandered state funds to carry out luxury projects during this time of economic recession.

Despite new technological inventions, the capitalist economic system is bound to face periodic and worsening economic crises inevitably caused by the excesses of their products.

The MNRPM believes that the only economic policy that can improve people's living standards and welfare is the one that defends people's interests. How soon such an economic policy will materialize depends on the awareness of the people of all nationalities in the country, especially the working class. The sooner the patriotic and democratic forces in the country win their victory, the sooner such an economic policy will come into being. Such an economic policy will certainly be able to eliminate poverty among the working class people in our country.

To eliminate poverty, the MNRPM urges all political parties, mass organizations, and patriotic and democratic individuals to unite and launch all forms of struggle against the evils of the Barisan Nasional regime, which defends the interests of the antipeople and antidemocratic nature of bureaucratic and comprador capitalists. Only by uniting in a patriotic and democratic united front can we win our greater victories.

God is the source of divine strength and guidance! Peace be upon you!

[Signed] Abdullah C.D., MNRPM Chairman  
[Dated] 1 Shawwal 1407 Hegira

SINGAPOREEDITORIAL VIEWS MARXIST SUBVERSION DANGER

BK291236 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 May 87 p 26

[Editorial: "Subversive Designs"]

[Text] The revelations of a Marxist conspiracy that threatened Singapore's security came as a shock to many. Some may find it hard to believe that, in today's Singapore, the 16 people arrested could be involved in a plot to subvert the political and social system here. The 16 were mainly English-educated graduates and professionals, and many of them were engaged in social work. Could it be that they were merely do-gooders whose only crime was that they opposed some of the Government's policies?

The facts revealed so far indicate otherwise, especially in the case of the key figures involved. Their intentions went far beyond the purely social, difficult as it may be to define the line. Otherwise, what business would church workers have with a fugitive of the law like Tan Wah Piow, who is known for his communist views? Or, for that matter, with the Communist Party of the Philippines, or with a terrorist organisation?

That their actions were political is not, in itself, the nub of the issue. Instead, it is the subversive designs behind them that cause alarm and called for tough action. It is one thing to openly oppose the political views of a prevailing government. It would have been easy to rebut the views held by those arrested on such matters as "the class struggle" and their portrayal of multinational corporations here as "oppressors" of workers. It takes little effort to show them up as the silly ideas that they are.

But it is quite another thing to do so under the guise of social workers driven by moral conscience when, in fact, the distortions of the truth formed part of a clandestine design on a far grander scale aimed at subverting and misguiding certain sections of the population. From the facts revealed so far, it would seem that many of the co-workers of those arrested were fooled into believing that theirs was merely a just, social cause, and not a well-planned effort to sow disaffection and even cause mayhem ultimately. Even more painful, especially to Catholics, is the fact that the organisations involved were used -- in the full, negative sense of the word -- for this purpose.

The deliberately covert nature of the activities is not all. Even more serious is the fact that Tan, who masterminded the scheme for his own ends, was avowedly prepared to use extra-legal means. Whether all of the 16 arrested shared this approach remains to be seen. What seems clear is that the dubious instrument of liberation theology was used by Vincent Cheng, Tan's key co-conspirator, judging from his past associations and the familiar communist slogans and cliches he used. This radical brand of theology not only blurs the line between religion and politics but foists upon believers the idea that the Catholic faith involves a political commitment to radically alter society, through violent means if necessary. Only a minuscule fringe of Catholics in the world believe this; certainly, in Singapore, conditions are such that it is hardly likely that more than a few do. But the doctrine provides first-class cover for subversion.

The surprising and even ironic aspect of this episode is that the long-dormant communist threat has re-emerged in such a changed form. No longer is it a movement of mainly poor, secular, Chinese-educated cadres. Here the threat came from well-off, well-qualified, English-educated radicals who infiltrated, not the trade unions, but a religious order noted for its excellent, well-organised structure. The latest invocation of the Internal Security Act, which provides the Government the power of detention without trial, is not the first of its kind. Nor is it likely to be the last. What this security swoop proves is that, given the stakes involved, there is no substitute for vigilance.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR RELEASE OF 16

AU301610 Paris AFP in English 0049 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] London, May 30 (AFP) -- Amnesty International, in a message Friday to the Singapore Government, called for the "immediate and unconditional release" of 16 persons arrested last week for what it said was the "non-violent exercise of their human rights."

Amnesty said that the 16 included four full-time Roman Catholic church workers, a journalist and two lawyers.

The human rights group said it was "distrubed by the unsubstantiated nature of the allegations against the 16," who are detained under a 30-day holding provision, after which the government may issue a two-year detention order.

They were arrested on May 21 under the Singapore Internal Security Act (ISA) for involvement in a "clandestine communist network", according to Singapore Home Affairs Minister S. Jayakumar.

Amnesty added it had been appealing for years for the release of a prisoner of conscience in Singapore, Chia Thye Poh [name as received], who had been held under the ISA without charge or trial since 1966.

ARMY PAPER ON THAILAND'S ARMS PURCHASE FROM CHINA

BK310600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 May 87

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT commentary: "It's Time for the Thais To Stop Bringing Fire Into Their Houses"]

[Text] Recently, the Bangkok authorities once again displayed their evil face in colluding with Beijing through the activities of their so-called "efforts to firmly strengthen their defense along the Thai-Cambodian border" due to the frequent aggressive acts by the Vietnamese troops. Foreign news sources reported in early May that during his visit to China, Thai Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut signed with the Beijing authorities an agreement to purchase tanks, missiles, and other kinds of arms from China.

Bangkok's purchase of 50-60 T-67 tanks and more 130-mm artillery shells, 37-mm anti-aircraft guns, and armored personnel carriers has more clearly attested to Thailand's hostile policy against its neighboring countries. It is well remembered by all that at the beginning of 1987, Bangkok signed an agreement with the United States concerning the buildup of a weapons stockpile on Thai soil to be used by Thailand whenever needed for self-defense against any aggression by the Vietnamese troops. According to the Thai authorities' statements, Thailand is now being menaced by a threat from the Vietnamese troops.

In fact, it is known to all that all of Bangkok's pretexts are aimed at nothing else but to conceal its hostile policy against the Cambodian people. It is irrefutable that the Bangkok authorities have fostered, sheltered, and trained the Cambodian reactionary forces on its soil since the beginning of 1979. Worse still, they have [words indistinct] activities against the PRK by sending their reconnaissance planes and fighter-bombers to conduct activities over various areas inside the Cambodian territory and firing thousands of artillery shells every day into various positions and townships along the Cambodian-Thai border, thus causing losses to both human lives and property of the innocent Cambodian people. They have conducted violations of Cambodia's land and territorial waters by sending their armed vessels and infantry forces to invade and encroach upon our territorial integrity.

Therefore, the Bangkok authorities are playing an obsolete trick of a thief crying stop thief in an attempt to fool the world that they are the victims despite the fact that they are the ones who have committed erroneous acts against the Cambodian revolution.

We have time and again declared that the presence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia does not intend to threaten the security of any third country. The Vietnamese army volunteers have come to Cambodia at the request of the Cambodian people in order to rescue and defend the Cambodian lives from the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot clique and its lackeys. Moreover, the PRK and SRV Governments have agreed to partially withdraw this Vietnamese Volunteer Army every year. The total withdrawal will be completed by 1990. We only want peace, stability, good neighborliness, and cooperation of the whole of Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries have set forth many constructive proposals in accordance with the above-mentioned objective. This is our genuine good will.

We are of the opinion that it is impossible for Bangkok to expect to solve regional problems through the show of force. On the contrary, such an approach will only worsen the already tensed situation along the Cambodian-Thai border. It is better for the Thai authorities to stop bringing fire into their houses.

SPK REPORTS THAI VIOLATIONS IN MONTH ENDING 23 MAY

BK281242 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1142 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 May (SPK) -- During the month counting from 25 April to 23 May, Thai gunners fired from Thai territory a total of 20,000 shells on various sectors located along the Cambodian-Thai border in the Cambodian provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Pursat.

In the air, Thai L-19's, A-37's, F-5's, and helicopters made 82 reconnaissance flights over sectors of Preah Vihear, Battambang, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces along the Cambodian-Thai border, over the Cambodian-Laos-Thailand border intersection, and over the areas located between Chen Kraham and western Ampil, Poipet, northwest Ta Sanh, and the areas located between the end of Route 56 and Hills 537 and 547, from 1 to 9 km inside Cambodian territory.

At sea, the Thai Navy conducted 399 incursions into Cambodia's territorial waters between 6 and 22 nautical miles from Kong, Tang, and Poulo Wai islands.

During the same period, Cambodia's armed forces in 144 sweep operations put out of action 1,177 Pol Pot supporters and other Cambodian reactionaries, killing 324, capturing 71, and forcing 192 to surrender, and seized 511 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

SIHANOUK GREETS NEW YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT

BK220159 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 May 87

[17 May congratulatory message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia]

[Text] Your excellency: On the occasion of your appointment to the high position of president of the Presidency of the SFRY, I am honored and happy to extend to you on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, and in my own name, our warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health, longevity, and happiness and for total success to your noble, historic mission in the service of the glorious party and valiant people of Yugoslavia.

Your excellency is the splendid patriot who has fought valiantly and effectively for the freedom of your nation, for the all-round wonderful progress of the socialist construction in Yugoslavia, and for victory of the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement of which your famous hero and leader, Josip Broz Tito, is a co-founder. Your excellency is a friend and guardian of the people who are struggling for freedom. As for the Khmer people, your excellency has always provided them with warm support.

Please, Excellency Lazar Mojsov, accept my profoundest thanks and highest regards. I would like also to extend my salutations and best regards to Mrs Lazar Mojsov.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] Pyongyang, 17 May 1987

MOKHTAR'S REMARKS ON VISITS TO U.S., THAILAND

BK291334 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 26 May 87 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) — A peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean crisis has remained as remote as ever despite a recent flurry of diplomacy involving ASEAN, the United States, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Japan.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who gave that assessment upon his return here Monday [25 May] from Washington and Bangkok explained that such a situation was caused by the sudden decision of Prince Norodom Sihanouk to take a one-year leave of absence from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

The situation was obviously caused also by the Soviet Union's inclination to continue giving military and economic aid to Vietnam following a six-day Moscow trip by new Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh. Van Linh visited the Soviet Union shortly after Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila went to Moscow with what ASEAN had described as "some new proposals" to help bring about a peaceful solution to the long-standing Kampuchean crisis.

Mokhtar told reporters at the Jakarta airport Monday that he had held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the issue and that Shultz had reaffirmed U.S. backing for ASEAN to help settle the Kampuchean issue not through military means but through political means.

Mokhtar said Sitthi had told him about Moscow's intention to reactive [as published] diplomatic relations with the non-communist Southeast Asian countries but stressed that its stance on Kampuchea would remain unchanged.

Mokhtar also expressed his dissatisfaction over Sihanouk's "temporary withdrawal" from the arena, saying that "it does not help ASEAN's efforts to help settle the crisis."

He quickly added, however, that Sihanouk was probably taking a "real vacation" as suggested in his May 14 announcement issued in Pyongyang. A number of ASEAN diplomats had also expressed disappointment over Sihanouk's "departure" from the crisis which came amid a controversial Japanese plan to establish trade and economic links with Hanoi.

The Japanese ambassador to Bangkok had denied reports that Nissho Iwai trading Corp. had been reactivating economic links with Vietnam but Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan is currently on a four-day trip to Tokyo to endorse last month's protest letters forwarded by the Tokyo-based ambassadors of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in connection with the Japan-Vietnam economic links.

Mokhtar who had postponed his planned Hanoi trip three times refused to clarify whether he would be visiting the Vietnamese capital in June, as he announced here last month.

But observers here noted that the Indonesian foreign minister may not go to Hanoi next month due to a planned massive government restructuring in Vietnam which follows last December's Vietnamese Communist Party's congress. Last year, Vietnam turned down Mokhtar's plan to visit there because of the congress.

ASEAN has repeatedly stated that if the Soviet Union wanted to improve its diplomatic relations with the non-communist southeast Asian countries, it should first reduce or stop its economic and military assistance to Vietnam which maintains an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchean territory.

Mokhtar said he had held talks with Shultz on various topics including the need to remove all foreign military bases from Southeast Asia. But the American diplomat told him such an idea could not be readily realized. Shultz told Mokhtar an ASEAN bid to create a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia would certainly affect the two U.S. bases in the Philippines, and that Washington would be the loser should such an idea be realized eventually. Mokhtar said he had told Shultz that what he wanted was not only the removal of U.S. bases in the Philippines but also that of the American bases that had fallen into the hands of the Soviets in South Vietnam -- the Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang bases.

#### OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK291335 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 20 May 87 p 2

[Excerpt] The general chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [KADIN], Dr H. Sukamdani Gitosarjono, Monday evening [18 May] dismissed some public rumours that certain Indonesian entrepreneurs have invested their money in the PRC.

Dr Gitosarjono was speaking at a fast-breaking get-together party hosted by KADIN's PRC Compartment, saying that the rumours cannot be proved. He said that the investment sector has not yet had any discussions with Chinese counterparts since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the PRC and Indonesia in Singapore on 5 July 1985. Indonesia has frozen its diplomatic relations with the PRC since the alleged communist coup attempt in 1965. Since then, no special treatment has been made to Indonesia-PRC trade.

The KADIN general chairman said further that the trade activities between the two countries increased significantly following the MOU, referring to 1986, Indonesia exported goods worth \$310 million against its imports worth \$114 million. He congratulated Chinese counterparts, who have understood the Indonesian government's trade policy and followed Indonesian trade regulations, including the compulsory inspection by a surveyor of goods exported to Indonesia.

So far, Indonesia has exported concrete, iron, fertilizer, cement, and iron sheets to the PRC, and imported coal, cotton, animal feeds, and agricultural handtools. According to Gitosarjono, the two sides agreed not to export goods already produced in the respective countries. Dr H. Gitosarjono explained that to enhance trade activities between the two countries, 187 Chinese entrepreneurs representing 45 companies will participate in the 1987 Jakarta Fair. Besides, a 15 members of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade, CCPIT, led by its chairman, Jia Shi, will make a ten-day visit here starting 19 June. During the visit, the CCPIT delegation will attend a one-day seminar, discussing ways of increasing trade between the two countries. The delegation will also pay courtesy calls on Junior Minister-Cabinet Secretary Murdiono, who has so far acted as coordinator for Indonesia-PRC direct trade, as well as Trade Minister Rakmat Saleh, Industries Minister Hartarto, Finance Minister Radius Prawiro, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, and Central Bank Governor Dr Arifin Siregar.

The Chinese stand at the 1987 Jakarta Fair will be named "The Chinese Pavillion" and will be officially inaugurated by Cabinet Secretary Murdiono on 22 June. [passage omitted]

DPRK ENVOY MAKES STATEMENT ON OLYMPIC GAMES

BK311138 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 31 (KPL) -- A press conference on the statement of spokesman of the Olympics Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was held here, on May 28, by Kim Sang-choun, ambassador of the DPRK to Laos.

The statement refers to the 4th round of meetings between the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Committees of North and South Korea in Lausanne concerning the joint organisation of the 24th Olympic Games in the two parts of Korea.

On this occasion the ambassador proposed the South Korean side to carry out suitably the division of Olympic competition between North and South Korea.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

BK270547 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 May 87

[22 May greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee, to Janos Kadar, general secretary of Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee]

[Text] On the occasion of your 75th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to convey my sentiments of love and best wishes to you, comrade. I wish you good health, happiness, long life, and new and great success in your noble, honorable, and glorious tasks for peace and socialism.

May the relations of fraternal and comradely friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Hungary be further developed in a fruitful manner!

LPA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR 26 MAY

BK281207 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Vientiane, May 28 (KPL) -- A delegation of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army led by Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, member of the LPRP CC and head of the department, returned here on May 26.

The delegation was met at Wattai airport by Colonel Sergey Egoroyev, [name as received] military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Laos.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the Lao delegation conferred with a delegation of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army on party and political activities in the armies of the two countries.

The delegation also visited army schools, exchanged experiences with soviet officers in Kavkaz (Caucasus) region, and took part in a meeting held in its honour.

3 MUSLIM REBEL FACTIONS TO JOIN FORCES

HK300755 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 May 87 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Raissa E. Robles]

[Text] Senior officials of three rival Muslim rebel groups said yesterday they will come to each other's aid should any one of them be attacked by the Armed Forces of the Philippines or by any other armed group.

The officials also announced that they had taken the first step toward reunifying the three factions, which split over ten years ago.

The officials are Datu Rey Ibrahim Uy and Absalom Cerveza of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Datu Macalimpowac Dilangalen of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and Sultan Macapanton Abbas, vice chairman of the MNLF-Reformists.

They also challenged the Government to hold a plebiscite on secession or autonomy for the people of Mindanao, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Palawan. This should be observed by the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, they explained.

They asked for an audience with President Aquino because they said they have lost faith in chief government negotiator Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, who they described as a lawyer for Mindanao-based multinational firms.

They likewise announced the holding of an overseas summit to be attended by their leaders, MNLF leader Nur Misuari, MILF's Ustadz Hashim Salamat and the MNLF-Reformists Dimas Pundato.

They all claimed to have their leader's authority to announce these on their behalf.

But Misuari's close adviser, Ustadz Sharif Zian Jali, said in a long distance telephone interview that Misuari does not know about these announcements.

"But he will sanction it (the reunification and common defense)" when he learns about it, Jali said. He added that personally, he was happy over the reunification efforts.

However, a government consultant closely watching the factions said these rebel leaders "are trying to snowball something to force their leaders to take up the issue of unification."

For his part, Pelaez said he welcomes the reunification because the Government can now talk to just one group. He added that contrary to the rebel leaders' charge, he was no longer handling accounts of Mindanao-based MNCS [expansion unknown] such as Del Monte.

Pelaez called the suggested plebiscite "preposterous" because, he said, secession was no longer an issue.

As for fears of war breaking out in the south because of reports that seven Navy boats are in Sulu, Pelaez said: "When an armed group within Philippine sovereignty keeps talking of war, it would be imprudent of the Government not to take precautions."

GOVERNMENT STATES MNLF WANTS TO RESUME TALKS

HK010804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Manila, June 1 (AFP) -- Moslem separatist rebels seek to resume talks with the government on a political settlement but have not proposed a venue, a spokesman for the government's negotiating panel said here Monday. [passage omitted]

Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chief Negotiator Habib Hashim called on his government counterpart Emmanuel Pelaez Monday after consultations with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Jeddah. "Essentially, they expressed their desire to continue negotiations," said Gerry Reyes, a spokesman for Mr Pelaez, who had also gone on a diplomatic offensive among Moslem nations to get support for Manila's stand in the talks. Mr Reyes said the MNLF had not yet officially informed them where they want the new round of negotiations held.

Press reports said the MNLF wants talks to resume in Jeddah with the OIC as mediator. The Philippines considers the talks a domestic affair that must be held in the country without any foreign mediation. Mr Habib said he was to report to MNLF Chief Nur Misuari in their stronghold on the far southern island of Jolo Tuesday, Mr Reyes said.

The new Constitution provides for Moslem autonomy to end their 15-year-old campaign for a separate state, but talks bogged down over the number of provinces to be covered and Manila's insistence on subjecting any settlement to a plebiscite.

ENRILE SAYS ALLIANCE WITH MARCOS LOYALISTS 'OVER'

HK291253 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 May 87 p 15

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, whose chances for election to the Senate have improved in late returns, said yesterday that a short-lived alliance with followers of deposed President Ferdinand E. Marcos appears over.

Enrile's Grand Alliance for Democracy and the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan which supports Marcos, joined forces in demonstrations protesting alleged fraud in the May 11 congressional election.

"As far as we're concerned, at this point, I don't think we can say it holds," Enrile said of the alliance with the KBL. "It seems the members of the KBL are acting on their own."

LAUREL GIVES CREDENCE TO GAD'S FRAUD CHARGES

HK291307 Quezon City MALAYA in English 29 May 87 pp 1, 6

[By Larry Sipin]

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel yesterday gave credence to the claim of the political opposition that massive fraud marred the May 11 legislative elections.

In an exclusive interview with MALAYA, Laurel said that while fraud charges cannot be avoided in any election, "the denunciations against the May 11 elections are rather strong and they are coming from all directions."

Stressing the point by analogy, Laurel said "where there's smoke there must be a fire."

The Commission on Elections [Comelec], he said, "should not and cannot brush aside" the charges of election irregularities aired by the leftwing Alliance for New Politics and the right-wing opposition parties, notably the Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD], as well as pro-government parties.

Laurel's remarks came a day after the Supreme Court threw out a petition filed by GAD seeking to nullify the results of the May 11 elections on the ground of alleged widespread fraud.

The petition was dismissed by the entire tribunal by a 13-1 vote.

Laurel, whose party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [UNIDO], has also filed charges of poll irregularities with the Comelec, blamed the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] for the alleged failure of elections in some areas. Namfrel was designated by the Comelec as the citizens' election arm.

"Namfrel did not perform well," Laurel said. He cited a number of Namfrel "shortcomings" that included inaccurate tallies which did not conform with official Comelec figures.

Some UNIDO party members who were with Laurel during the interview also accused the Namfrel of engaging in partisan politics in some areas. They alleged that the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] was "greatly favored" by Namfrel, but cited not specific instances nor evidence to prove the charges.

Laurel said Namfrel should not be involved in future elections, because it has outlived its usefulness.

"Namfrel was necessary during the time of former President Marcos, but it is not necessary under this government which is committed to clean and honest elections," he said.

The Vice President stressed that Namfrel should no longer be designated as the watchdog group in the forthcoming local elections because it could become "an instrument for fraud." Even in the recently concluded national elections there were charges to that effect, he said.

Laurel said he intends to discuss with President Aquino the exclusion of Namfrel from future elections "when the occasion arises."

He said he would have opposed the designation of Namfrel as the citizens' election arm in the May 11 poll had he been informed beforehand of such a decision.

"It was a very fast election and by the time I found out that Namfrel was in, it was too late to object," he said.

Meanwhile, senatorial candidate Arturo M. Tolentino of the Grand Alliance for Democracy yesterday said the GAD erred in filing its electoral protest with the Supreme Court instead of with the Commission on Elections.

"The Comelec and not the Supreme Court was the proper venue for such a legal action," Tolentino said.

The Supreme Court Wednesday dismissed for lack of merit GAD's petition seeking to nullify the May 11 senatorial election. In its six-page resolution, the high court said GAD failed to present strong evidence that would warrant the cancellation of the election.

Tolentino said the Comelec is the sole body authorized to annul an electoral exercise. The GAD case could then have been elevated to the Supreme Court only if the Comelec turned down its petition, he said.

Nonetheless, chief GAD legal counsel Alejandro Fider said yesterday that GAD will file today a motion for reconsideration with the high tribunal.

Fider explained that the petition was not filed with the Comelec because, he said Comelec could not be objective, being the subject of the complaint.

In its petition, GAD had accused the Comelec and the Lakas ng Bayan [Laban People's Power] coalition of conspiring in a systematic plot to rig the polls and ensure a Laban sweep.

#### 40 KILLED IN 23 INSURGENCY-RELATED ENCOUNTERS

HK300127 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] At least 40 people, mostly rebels, were killed and 19 others were wounded in 23 insurgency-related encounters in various parts of the country during the past 3 days. Eighteen of those killed were reported in Barangay Maguli, Tumauini, Isabela, where 2 platoons of army troopers were ambushed by about 100 guerrillas. The firefight lasted for about 5 hours. Government forces used helicopter gunships and artilleries to repulse the rebels. The insurgency-related incidents reported in the Davao provinces are: Three each in Regions 6, 8 and 2; two each in Regions 4, 5, and 7; and one each in Regions 3, 9, and 10. The government forces investigated five encounters where the rebels had six ambuscades.

#### ISLETA SAYS COMMUNIST REBELS TO STEP UP STRUGGLE

OW311115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 31 May 87

[Excerpts] Manila, May 31 KYODO — Communist insurgents are expected to intensify their armed struggle after their defeat in May 11 congressional polls, the spokesman for the Armed Forces said Sunday. Col. Honesto Isleta also told reporters at the military headquarters that the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), will participate in the local polls in November. Well-known leftists and former rebels who had been captured and released from prison ran in the May elections, but they denied they were communist candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives. [passage omitted]

Isleta said, "it has now become imperative that they (rebels) continue in earnest their armed attacks to weaken the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the government through violence." NPA guerrillas in northern Philippines ambushed government troops on a patrol, killing nine soldiers and losing 10 on their side Thursday in one of the biggest casualty counts in insurgents battles in recent weeks.

"The strategy of the CPP-NPA is to hit the local government and the military. That's where we should now be concentrating," Isleta said. He said government troops will pursue rebels to deny them "the space to operate" and conduct civic action to prevent the spread of their influence.

The Communist Party said in the May issue of its official organ, THE NATION, that the postelection condition in the country has provided more favorable ground for its armed struggle, which it claims is the "most serious challenge" to the Aquino government.

#### COMMUNIST REBELS RAID JAPANESE COMPANY

HK310538 Hong Kong AFP in English 0533 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Manila, May 31 (AFP) — Communist Rebels raided a Japanese company in the northern Philippines Saturday and fled with up to 500,000 pesos (24,390 U.S. dollars) in payroll money, military sources said Sunday. The insurgents took three hostages after raiding the Kumagai Gumi compound in Espiritu Town in Ilocos Norte Province, some 360 kilometers (216 miles) north of here, the military reported. An estimated 350 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas fled aboard two company trucks they commandeered after ransacking and partially destroying the company's administration building and staff house, a Constabulary report said.

They took as hostages retired Navy Captain Rodrigo Reyes, who is a deputy project manager for the company, Sergeant Jimmy Regacho and Constable Primo de la Cruz. They also made off with four Armalite rifles, the military said. The two soldiers were serving as escorts for the payroll money, the military said, adding that search operations were underway. Kumagai Gumi spokesmen in Manila could not be contacted for comment.

In a separate incident, armed men believed to be NPA rebels fired at a polling precinct while special elections were being held in Sariaya Town south of Manila Saturday, killing a policeman [as received] and wounding a police chief and two civilians, a military report said. The official Commission on Elections conducted special polls Saturday for some 147,000 Filipinos who were unable to vote in the May 11 congressional elections because of violence involving supporters of rival local candidates. Military reports said the two wounded civilians in the Sariaya shooting were followers of lower house candidate Ed Escuate of PDP-Laban, one of the parties in President Corazon Aquino's ruling coalition.

In another report, three women were killed in Southern Misamis, Oriental Province Thursday when the rifle of an anti-Communist vigilante went off accidentally, Army Commander Colonel Manuel Nizon said.

In nearby Agusan Del Sur, three soldiers were killed while two others were wounded Friday when they stepped on a land mine prior in a 30-minute firefight with NPA rebels, he added.

#### Raiders Hunted

HK010238 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Government troops are hunting about 350 NPA rebels who raided a Japanese construction firm in Espiritu, Ilocos Norte, last Saturday.

The rebels took the firm's Filipino manager, three soldiers and three security guards as hostages and the company's P500,000 payroll and valuable equipment, including two dumptrucks. Raided was the field office of the Kamagai Gumi firm. He said [as heard] villagers saw the hostages being marched off by their captors through a forest. He said no one was hurt during the raid but company buildings were damaged when the rebels, who (?included) several women, ransacked the company. The rebels abandoned the trucks and a car when they withdrew into the forest. The hostages include retired Navy Captain Rodrigo Reyes. A spokesman said the rebels did not make any demands in exchange for their release.

GOVERNMENT RULES OUT NEW DEBT TALKS WITH CREDITORS

HK300709 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 May 87 p 6

[Text] The Philippine Government will not reopen the debt talks with foreign commercial bank creditors despite Argentina's getting a lower interest spread on its restructuring agreement.

This was the basic agreement reached during yesterday's consultative meeting of the Cabinet on the country's debt problem in Malacanang.

The meeting was attended by the President, Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin, Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod, Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague, Public Works and Highways Secretary Vicente Jayme, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez, Trade and Industry Undersecretary Ceferino Follosco, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and Presidential Counsel Teodoro Locsin Jr.

It was also agreed upon during the meeting that the country will not borrow foreign loans at this time because the country does not need it now.

However, they agreed that the country will have to borrow from abroad once foreign funds are needed in the future.

The meeting, which has been postponed since last year, was supposed to discuss the ramifications of the country's debt problem and the options which the Philippines have to resolve this.

However, a Palace staff official said that the three-hour meeting was spent mostly on debates between the economic secretaries on the country's foreign debt figures.

DRAFT CODE SETS INCENTIVES FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

HK211417 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 May 87 pp 1, 10

[By staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] Tax-free importation of equipment and exemption from rules on remittance of earnings are among the incentives which the Government will offer to foreign investors in the country.

The incentives are contained in the draft Omnibus Investments Code for 1987 which will be discussed by the Cabinet starting next week.

Trade and Industry Undersecretary Ceferino Follosco said the Cabinet is expected to decide on the code by the middle of next month.

The code, he said, combines the incentives offered by the Marcos regime and new ones proposed by the Aquino Government.

Its liberal provisions, plus its measures to cut red tape and reduce graft and corruption, should make the Philippines competitive for foreign investments in Southeast Asia, Follosco said.

He added that the program is applicable to both Filipino and foreign investors.

Several Cabinet undersecretaries, however, have argued that the code may lead to greater foreign control of the economy.

A copy of the 55-page code drafted by the Department of Trade and Industry after consultations with various trade groups and academic circles, offers the following incentives:

-- For investments made within a period of three years from Dec. 1, 1986, an investor will get an investment allowance equivalent to a reduction of 30 percent from his taxable income. After this period, he shall be entitled to a 20 percent deduction for investment in less-developed areas, and 10 percent deduction for other registered pioneer enterprises.

-- Incentives to registered enterprises shall be granted in "preferred areas of investment" that will be determined by the Board of Investments (BOI) which will finalize in March of each year; the government's Investment Priorities Program. These incentives are:

-- Any cash investment and profits within two years from Dec. 1, 1986 can be remitted at any time, notwithstanding Central Bank regulations.

-- For each year from commercial operation of pioneer firms and for five years of commercial operation for non-pioneer firms, new registered firms shall be fully exempt from income tax.

-- Expansion projects, whether for additional capacities or modernization or rehabilitation, shall enjoy accelerated depreciation at twice the normal rates of depreciation of equipment and machinery required for the expansion.

-- For the first five years from registration, a firm shall be allowed to deduct from its taxable income half of the increases in direct labor costs.

-- Within five years from the effectivity of the code, importations of machineries and equipment and accompanying spare parts shall be free from customs duties and revenue tax.

-- A registered enterprise need not also pay tax on equipment and parts bought from local manufacturers.

The code allows foreigners to be hired for supervisory, technical, and advisory positions in registered firms for an extendable five-years period.

When majority of the firm is foreign-owned, the positions of president, treasurer and general manager can be occupied by foreign nationals.

The code also offers tax credits for raw materials exported directly or indirectly by the firm, allows export-oriented firms access to bonded warehouses and tax credits on the difference of costs of power used here and those in other countries of the Asian region.

The code grants additional incentives to multinational companies [MNC] establishing regional or area headquarters in the Philippines and those located in export processing zones.

Under the code, MNC foreign personnel shall be admitted as immigrants but issued multiple-entry one-year visas.

These visa-holders, as well as their dependents, shall be exempt from payment of immigration and alien registration fees, enjoy tax-free and duty-free importation of personal and household effects, shall be exempt from payment of the travel tax.

The code's final provision stated that all doubts concerning benefits and incentives granted to firms and investors "shall be resolved in favor of investors in registered enterprises."

#### ONGPIN BELIEVES GNP GROWTH WILL SURPASS FORECAST

HK271141 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 27 May 87 p 3

[Text] Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin said he expected gross national product (GNP) in 1987 to grow more than the 6 percent to 7 percent officially forecast by the government.

"I'm taking bets on it," he told a television interviewer Monday night. Such a growth rate was "no big deal" in view of the economy's shrinkage over the past decade, he said.

Ongpin said the Philippines has no need now to borrow money abroad but might have to do so in the second half of 1987.

"We clearly do not need new money now," he said, adding that fresh loans should not be negotiated until they are needed, to eliminate commitment costs.

He said the Philippines should avoid loans from commercial banks and concentrate on concessional aid, loans from official sources and its Philippine Investment Notes (PINS) programs.

Ongpin said he would announce revised terms for the PINS, which are tradeable financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies that can be converted into pesos. The government plans to issue between \$100 million and \$150 million worth of PINS this year.

#### ECONOMY POSTS SIGNIFICANT 5.38 PERCENT GROWTH

HK300811 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 May 87 p 23

[By Rene M. Alviar]

[Text] The economy grew by 5.38 percent in real terms during the first quarter of this year, the first and the most significant growth rate ever recorded since the economic crisis befell the country in 1983.

Gross national product (GNP), the total goods and services in a given period, reached P23.516 billion from January to March this year at constant prices, or 5.53 percent higher than the P22.284 billion recorded during the same period last year.

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod told members of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants (PICPA) yesterday that the resurgence in economic activities which started during the last half of 1986 became more evident during the first three months of 1987, with all the major economic sectors posting positive growth rates.

Monsod said the country's aggregate output of goods and services (GDP) at 1972 prices expanded by 5.78 percent during the first quarter of this year.

This was a marked improvement from the 1.4 percent and 4.92 percent declines recorded during the same period in 1986 and 1985, respectively.

Mrs. Monsod, concurrently National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) director-general, attributed the positive growth rates to the show of confidence to the present government, particularly by private investors, expansion in domestic demand, decline in interest rates, stability of the local currency, and manageable domestic prices.

NEDA statistics showed that the industry sector emerged as the largest source of growth during the period in review, registering an aggregate increase of 9.86 percent in real terms.

All the sub-sectors of the industry recorded high positive growth rates, particularly mining and quarrying (14.51 percent), construction (10.32 percent) and manufacturing (9.64 percent).

During the past few years, these subsectors of the industry experienced large declines in output. The surge in real incomes in mining was largely due to the high growth recorded in gold mining. World prices of gold maintained its high level, spurring growth in the local mining industry.

Meanwhile, private construction activities accelerated substantially during the first quarter as a result of more credit facilities and renewed confidence among investors. Government construction likewise increased with the start of the government's employment and development program.

The NEDA recorded large increases in real income in food, beverage, furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, and other manufacturing industries linked to the construction industry.

'COMPLETE CONTROL' OVER CHONG BOK PASS CLAIMED

BK310248 Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 May 87 p 4

[Text] Commander of the Second Army Region, Lt Gen Itsarapong Nunphakdi, reported yesterday the government forces have now established "complete control" over the Chong Bok border pass in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani.

Lt Gen Itsarapong told a group of troops and paramilitary volunteers of Unit 24 in Kon Buri District, Nakhon Ratchasima, that the situation at Chong Bok is no longer serious.

He said government forces have been receiving reinforcements to beef up their bases on hills No. 382, 408 and 500 from which they could stop new intrusions by Vietnamese troops. The three strategic hills are 1-3 kms from the area where the borders of Thailand, Laos, and Kampuchea meet.

"We have established complete control of Chong Bok," the commander said.

The next task, he added, is to develop the border area to help people in Nam Yun and Na Charuai districts live safely without fear of Vietnamese artillery shelling.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Royal Thai Army yesterday reiterated the refusal to participate in a House debate on the military situation in Chong Bok. Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said testimony in the House would likely be made public and could benefit the enemy.

"We do not mind explaining the situation to the House if the lawmakers can assure that there will be no leaks. But we have maintained our position that there should be no debate on the issue under the present circumstances," the general said.

He said members of the House Committee on Military Affairs had already visited the front and obtained first-hand information on the situation.

Maj Gen Narudon said troops from the Second Army Region and the Suranaree Force had strengthened their position, but he declined to give any detail.

Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat last Friday also turned down the call by the opposition lawmakers for a debate on the issue although he had told reporters earlier that he would be ready to explain the situation to the House.

Samak Suntharawet, Prachakon Thai Party leader, has submitted a motion calling for a debate on the situation at Chong Bok, but it was not placed on the House agenda. The motion was strongly criticized by Army Assistant Commander-in-Chief Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong.

In his regular "Blue Corner" in the DAILY MIRROR last week, Samak responded harshly to Sunthon's criticisms.

Samak linked the explosions at the DAILY MIRROR'S headquarters early Friday morning with his row with the army general.

**Landmines Hamper Thai Advance**

BK290011 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 87 p 2

[Text] Thai troops will have to search and defuse more than 100,000 landmines and booby traps planted by the Vietnamese intruders in Chong Bok area on the Thai-Kampuchean border, army sources said yesterday.

Military officers said soldiers have defused a number of landmines and booby traps which are the main obstacles to the Thai troops advancing toward the Vietnamese positions on strategic hills close to the border pass, adjoining Thailand, Kampuchea and Laos.

They said the military engineers are constructing a strategic road to Chong Bok Pass to facilitate the transportation of logistics supply.

The officers said staff resistance from Vietnamese troops entrenched on five strategic hills is a guarantee that they would not voluntarily withdraw into Kampuchea.

Rangers and soldiers from the Surin-based Suranaree Force and the Second Army Region began in February the offensive to dislodge Vietnamese intruders from the strategic hills about five kilometres inside Thailand.

**Reporters View SRV Shelling**

BK290015 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 87 p 1

[Text] Chanthaburi -- A team of reporters from Bangkok on a trip to observe the border situation here were greeted by over 100 rounds of artillery and rocket fire from Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

The reporters were visibly shaken by the exploding shells and rockets which mostly landed in Khlong Yai, Suphan Marum and Phakkat Villages of Pong Nam Ron District. The shelling caused no casualties but prompted the Thai border defence force to retaliate with several rounds of artillery fire.

Officials of the Royal Thai Navy (RTN) yesterday took about 40 reporters to observe the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border in Chanthaburi and Trat.

The reporters arrived at headquarters of the Chanthaburi-Trat marine task force around noon amidst the artillery duel which lasted about one hour.

One house and a water tank in Supan Village were damaged by the Vietnamese shells.

Meanwhile, two villagers were killed yesterday when they stepped on landmines, believed to be planted by the Vietnamese soldiers, in the Thai-Kampuchean border area in Aranyaprathet District of Prachinburi Province. The villagers, identified as Bunchuai Okek, 38, and Somchit Klipbao, 33, were fishing along Klong Nam Sai canal, demarcating Thailand and Kampuchea, when they stepped on the landmines.

A villager was also killed and another wounded Wednesday night when stray shells from fighting between the Vietnamese troops and Khmer Rouge guerrillas fell into Khao Din Village South of Arayaprathet border town.

Field sources said guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge 320th division mounted a surprise attack on a Vietnamese position about one kilometre from the Thai border, prompting the Vietnamese gunners to bombard the area.

The fighting lasted about 45 minutes and five 105mm artillery shells landed inside the village, killing Saengthong Bunboh, 27, and wounding her 29-year-old husband, Nipon.

#### Village Defence Force Planned

BK290009 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 87 p 2

[Text] Interior Ministry will set up teams of volunteers in 578 villages along the Thai border and train them in self-defence, said Policy and Planning Office director-general Sanan Wongpuaphan.

Sana said the policy is part of a border self-defence plan which was already included in the Interior Ministry's master plan.

He said that since lives and properties of Thai villagers living along the border are in constant danger as their villages have become targets of attack by foreign forces, self-defence is the best way to help villagers protect themselves and their properties.

Establishing these villages along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be the top priority.

The ministry has also increased paramilitary and civilian forces to bolster the security in areas under this project which include 168 tambons (communities) in 25 provinces.

#### OUTSIDERS BANNED FROM CPM GUERRILLA VILLAGE

BK300304 Hong Kong AFP in English 0247 GMT 30 May 87

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Boi Nam Ron, Thailand, May 30 (AFP) -- The way is barred for those wishing to see former communist guerrilla Chang Chun Minh, a defector to the Thai authorities who rules the roost in his village of over 500 former guerrillas.

"Stop. You can't go there," a Thai man hoping to sell some fruit is told by border police at a checkpoint at Boi Nam Ron, a village built around a hot spring 1,200 kilometres (660 miles) south of Bangkok.

Journalists are banned from seeing Chang Chun Minh and his Eighth Regiment, despite a brief visit on May 16 when the guerrillas were moved to a settlement three kilometres (two miles) up a dirt road from the checkpoint. The bespectacled jungle warrior, who is in his 60s was reportedly unhappy about the press coverage he had received and told Thai officials to keep reporters away.

The care with which the authorities responded is a lesson in anti-communism Thai-style.

A second checkpoint, this one manned by the Army, guards where Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) defectors, still in green uniforms with red-starred, Mao-style hats are putting up wooden, thatched-roof houses in a valley in jungle hills, according to eyewitness reports.

While some Thai reporters have grumbled privately that Chang Chun Minh's ability to close himself off is equivalent to communist defectors giving the Army orders, Thai officials consider the stocky veteran's state of mind crucial to getting the remaining 800 CPM guerrillas to lay down their arms.

The Eighth Regiment surrendered in March and April after decades of attacking Malaysia from Jungle sanctuaries just across the border in southern Thailand.

Thailand's problem is that the CPM operates clandestine rubber plantations and extorts "protection" money from Thais.

Senior Thai officials said the defection of Chang Chun Minh, head of the more moderate of the two CPM factions, may signal the end of this communist movement, which led to a state of emergency in Malaysia from 1948-1960 but has not been a threat since the 1970's.

A senior local official explained to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on May 20 that Chang Chun Minh was "furious" about Malaysian newspaper reports criticizing him despite his dramatic decision. He has since closed access to his camp, with even relatives having to go through painstaking security measures to visit.

"We must honor his wishes," said the official for Betong Province. "This is a first agreement, so we have to keep it."

"We know the other CPM are watching what the government tries to do with Chang Chun Minh's group to decide if they will come out of the jungle," the Betong official said. "The situation is very delicate."

Thailand's anti-communist strategy is to persuade the insurgents that they would be better off joining society instead of fighting it.

Persuasion is mixed with force. Thai soldiers are currently combing the nearby sector of jungle-clad hills along the Thai-Malaysian border to isolate and starve out the CPM remnants.

Senior Thai soldiers say that following the surrender of 653 CPM guerrillas in March and April, it will take only about a year to force the remaining guerrillas out of the Jungle.

Amnesty is the crucial element in this strategy as communists are offered the chance to live and work in Thailand if they peacefully lay down their arms.

There is also now apparently an unwritten agreement that they will not be repatriated to Malaysia, which officially seeks repatriation and refuses any kind of automatic pardon.

Gentleness in reconciliation for the Thais includes not only letting a leader like Chang Chun Minh still rule his roost but also letting the guerrillas keep many of their weapons.

Meanwhile, many of the insurgent leaders are said to have homes and businesses in Bangkok, the fruits of an estimated eight million dollars a year extorted by the CPM.

One source said: "You'd be surprised at the number of times CPM leaders were right ahead of you as you waited to get off your plane in Bangkok from the south."

With such an economic stake in Thailand, he said, it is inevitable that they will want to enjoy their profits.

#### OVER 300 KAREN FLEE BURMA TO SEEK REFUGE

BK301059 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 May 87 p 3

[Text] More than 300 Karen displaced persons from Burma reportedly crossed the Salween and Moei rivers this week to seek refuge inside Thailand after their villages were raided by the Burmese forces. The Karens are mostly from the Thaton area, west of the Salween River.

Chairman of Karen Refugee Committee, Pastor Robert Htwe, said yesterday that during this month, more than 40 houses in Mae Naw Ther Khi village were totally burned down by the Burmese troops. On May 16, one villager was shot dead by the Burmese troops near Ta u Khi village. The two villages are opposite Tha Song Yang District of Tak Province.

#### PREM UNVEILS DRAFT 1988 OFFICIAL BUDGET

BK300004 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 May 87 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his top economic officials yesterday formally unveiled the draft budget for fiscal year 1988, describing it as cautious and "sufficiently stimulating for the economy to expand according to target."

The bill will be ready for submitting to the House of Representatives by late next month, he said.

With the planned deficit up by only 2,000 million baht compared with this year's intentions and down slightly in proportion to expected gross domestic product (GDP) from 3.5 percent to 3.4 per cent, economists say the effect of 1988 budget on the economy is likely to be little different from this year's budget.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Gen Prem and Finance Minister Sutthi Singsane stressed the "expansionary" aspects of the budget, particularly a 10 per cent increase in funds earmarked for investment to about 40,000 million baht.

Several economists said afterwards the increase would be insignificant compared with total proposed expenditure set at 243,500 million baht and compared with GDP.

Dr Chalongphop Sutsangkan, research fellow at the Thailand Development Research Institute, said "it is probably a good thing" that the budget is likely to have little significant effect "because the economy is already picking up well."

He said the government's interest rate and exchange rate policies are more likely to have significant effects on the economy, and since the private sector is already increasing its investment, it is probably better that the government takes a back seat.

The budget deficit is only part of the story of how the government affects the economy. A number of items under the control of government agencies do not appear in budget-related accounts and state enterprise investment and revenues are also significant.

Economists regard the deficit of the whole government sector -- non-budget as well as budget items -- as being a more accurate indicator of how the government is affecting the rest of the economy. For fiscal 1988, the planned budget deficit of 44,000 million baht is 3.5 percent of GDP. But when non-budget items are taken into account, the public sector's deficit is planned at 6.4 percent of GDP -- down from this fiscal year's 6.9 percent, Khosit Panpiamrat, deputy secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board told reporters at Prem's press conference.

One economist described that planned fall in the deficit for the whole of the public sector as insignificant. Another said it was significant but the impact would be on Thailand's trade balance rather than on economic growth because a major portion of the reduction would be in state enterprise investment which is largely for imported goods.

At the press conference, Gen Prem said the 1988 budget has five main targets:

- Government sector investment, planned at a suitable level, sufficiently large to stimulate economic growth so that it is closer to target, with the emphasis on "stimulating economic growth."
- Savings on expenditure, particularly routine spending, so that expenditure is more efficient.
- Allocating a suitable amount of expenditure to support the well-being of the rural population.
- Setting total expenditure cautiously, taking into consideration the ability to collect revenue and consistency with the economy's growth.
- Setting limits for the budget deficit suitable for the state of the economy.

Prem repeated that he was concerned that economic benefits are passed through to the rural poor. He said he had instructed government economists to calculate how much of the 230,000 million baht earned from exporting last year -- more than the 227,500 million baht expenditure budget for the year -- reached farmers.

He also repeated that the government needs to be cautious. "Please don't consider that from now on we are going to be comfortable. It probably won't be that good. But we can say that from now on life is going to be less difficult for us and that it will become progressively less difficult."

But, he said, from the first seven months of the present fiscal year, it is clear that the economy is growing at a satisfactory rate. The objectives of economic stability (sound trade balances, low inflation, small government deficits), national security and curbs on foreign debt have also been satisfactorily met, he said.

Finance Minister Suthi said the planned deficit of 44,000 million baht has been designed to allow a realistic revenue target of 199,500 million baht. He conceded that the government has consistently failed in recent years to meet its revenue target and that this shows some inadequacy in the revenue-collecting departments.

For fiscal 1988, the Revenue Department is targeted to collect 74,612 million baht, the Excise Department 60,678 million baht, and the Customs Department 39,550 million baht, with additional revenue from other sources. Government economists predict that revenue targets are going to be easier to meet now that the economy is picking up, particularly as imports increase.

Bodi Chunnanon, Budget Bureau director, told the press conference that the level of the deficit was planned as a middle way between a balanced budget -- which would be difficult to achieve and could be too contractionary -- and a large deficit that would require the government to borrow too much money. He said the government needed to continue to invest in the infrastructure that supports the private sector.

Although the government's deficit for fiscal 1988 is to be covered by domestic borrowing, the financial authorities have agreed to keep the US\$1,000 million limit on new foreign borrowing for government projects.

After the 15-minute-long statement, Prem opened the floor for questions. However, he did not answer most of the questions himself but passed them on to the others.

When asked about the "secret fund," Prem said he could only talk about it in general terms. He said the "secret fund" is still necessary for some security agencies.

He said it is untrue that nobody knows details of the spending of the "secret fund." He said a handful number of senior government officials and military commanders do have the details; moreover, there are elaborate regulations controlling the spending of the "secret fund" to minimize waste.

Bodi added that in the next fiscal year, the "secret fund" will be cut by 19.75 million baht (2.9), reducing it to 652.858 million baht.

He said the cut is made chiefly in the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) which has just undergone an internal reorganization.

After an hour, Prem excused himself from the press conference, saying that he had to prepare for an upcountry trip (to the South). He also apologized for not treating the reporters to a lunch this time like he normally does.

During the press conference, Prem had some difficulty hearing reporters' questions and had to ask Suthi to relate the questions to him. Prem told reporters he had some hearing problem yesterday.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY IN GULF

0W010747 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1st -- Tension in the Persian Gulf is mounting because of the U.S. military buildup following the attack on a U.S. anti-submarine escort ship on May 17, comments NHAN DAN today.

Noting that right after the incident the Pentagon sent aircraft to patrol corridors in the gulf and dispatched more warships there the paper says, "The escalation of U.S. military acts in the Persian Gulf are making the situation in that region more complicated and causing deep concern of the peoples of the gulf countries and of other countries in the world".

NHAN DAN recalls that at a recent meeting of NATO defence ministers in Brussels, U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger called for participation in U.S. plans of intervention and aggression in the Persian Gulf. "That clearly showed Washington's intention of involving its NATO allies in this expanding hotbed of tension." The paper says.

NHAN DAN points out: "The increasing U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf has given the lie to the United States' pious claim that it wants a peaceful solution to issues in the region and an early end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. This presence, in the view of clearheaded people, may have unpredictable consequences for which the United States will have to take full responsibility."

CONGRESSMAN MAKES 'HUMANITARIAN' VISIT TO HANOIReport on Handicapped Boy

0W291241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 29 KYODO -- United States House of Representatives member Robert Mrazek, a Democrat from New York, arrived here Friday and held talks with Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien on what he described as "humanitarian problems."

Mrazek said his mission is to take to New York a handicapped boy, one of the Amerasians who were born to U.S. Army men and Vietnamese women during the Vietnam war, on behalf of a citizens' group.

Mrazek said Le Van Minh, 14, may undergo an operation in the U.S. depending on a thorough checkup of his physical condition.

The movement to invite the boy to the U.S. started in New York two years ago after a news media report on him as one of the orphans on the streets of Ho Chi Minh City.

All told there had been some 15,000 half-blooded Amerasians in the southern part of Vietnam and about 3,700 among them have gone to the U.S. under the Orderly Departure Program, according to Vietnamese figures.

Mrazek is to leave for Bangkok Saturday with the boy.

## Cited for Gesture

BK200440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 30 (AFP) — A U.S. Congressman has arrived here to take a handicapped Amerasian boy, who has survived by begging on the streets of the former capital of South Vietnam, to the United States.

Robert J. Mrazek, (Democrat-New York), told reporters shortly after his arrival Friday that he had received approval from the Government of Vietnam to take 16-year-old Le Van Minh to the United States.

Le Van Minh, the son of a U.S. serviceman and a Vietnamese mother, has been handicapped since birth and crawls on all fours. He has survived by begging outside hotels and on the streets of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

Le Van Minh's case attracted the attention of students at a high school in Huntington, New York, who saw a picture of him in 1985. The students collected 27,000 signature across the United States and asked the U.S. Congress to bring Le Van Minh to the United States for treatment.

"It is my hope that the small ripple of hope represented by the humanitarian gesture of the Republic of Vietnam [as received] in allowing Le Van Minh to go the U.S. could lead to larger ripples of hope and also an improvement of relations between the U.S. and the Republic of Vietnam," Mr. Mrazek said.

He added that he had come to Vietnam "to try to help bring a resolution on some important humanitarian issues."

"In preparation for this trip, I have talked to several hundred of my colleagues in the House of Representatives and I think there is unanimity and a tremendous support for taking the steps necessary in working with the Republic of Vietnam in trying to resolve that (Amerasian) issue first," he added.

"We don't know how the physical condition of Le Van Minh is," Mr. Mrazek said. "There is a team of doctors in New York who will be examining Le Van Minh to try to determine what rehabilitation or constructive surgery are necessary."

"We don't know if the relatives (of Le Van Minh) here are interested in coming to the United States," he said, adding that Le Van Minh would be placed with a family in the United States.

Mr. Mrazek is accompanied on his visit to Vietnam by an official from the United Nations affiliated Orderly Departure Program under which Amerasians are sent to the United States.

Mr. Mrazek said there were an estimated "8,000 to 10,000" Americans [as received] remaining in what was formerly South Vietnam.

More than 3,500 Amerasians have left the country since 1979 under the program organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

**Congressman Ends Visit**

OW301519 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 30 -- U.S. Congressman Robert Jan Mrazek of the Democratic Party (New York), member of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, visited Vietnam from May 29-30.

While in Vietnam, he exchanged views with Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Dy Nien on humanitarian issues relating to the two countries. The Vietnamese side created favourable [as received] for the U.S. Congressman to arrange the departure of Le Van Minh, an Amerasian, to the United States. Robert Jan Mrazek highly valued this humanitarian and goodwill gesture of the Vietnamese side.

Congressman R.J. Mrazek was received by Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

**CPV PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS LAOS 19-28 MAY**

BK310622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the CPV Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department headed by Comrade Hoang Dinh Tuyen, deputy director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc School No 10, paid a friendship visit to Laos from 19 to 28 May.

During its stay, the delegation met and exchanged experience on work with a delegation of the LPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department. Comrade Somlat Chanthatmat, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and director of its Propaganda and Training Department, cordially received the delegation. He welcomed its visit to Laos and expressed his confidence that the coordination of activities between the two departments, aimed at helping each side satisfactorily carry out its political and ideological work, will contribute to strengthening the friendly solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

**JAPAN-VIETNAM SOCIAL SCIENCE EXCHANGE GROUP SET UP**

OW301959 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 30 -- The Japan-Vietnam Society for the Promotion of Social Science Exchanges with Yamamoto, former lecturer of the University of Tokyo, as president, made its debut in the Japanese capital yesterday.

The leading body of the society includes Professor of Law Shingo Shibata of Hiroshima University and Professor Sakurai. Both of them are specialists on Vietnam.

Among those present at the ceremony was Pham Nhu Cuong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam State Commission for Social Sciences, on a visit to Japan.

During the visit, Pham Nhu Cuong met with members of the Japan academy, the science council of Japan and other Japanese social science institutions to compare notes on social science research. He also visited several universities and research institutes in Tokyo, Hiroshima, Osaka, Nagoya and Okayama.

PARTY JOURNAL ON ASEAN-INDOCHINA COEXISTENCE

BK270653 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 87 pp 94-98, 106

[Hoang Hien article: "Peaceful Coexistence Between the Two Groups of Countries -- ASEAN and Indochina"]

[Text] Southeast Asia Up To the Year 1945 [subhead]

Since the end of World War II, several sciences -- geography, ethnography, ethnology, archaeology, linguistics, history, politics, and so forth -- have confirmed that Southeast Asia is an entity with peculiarities that distinguish it from other parts of the world and not merely an incoherent land mass situated between China and India, with one part of it belonging to the Chinese system and the other part to the Indian system.

Through countless millenia, the people of Southeast Asia, be it continental or insular, have shared many highly original traits. These are people who specialized in wet rice cultivation, a practice which may have started as early as 6,500 years before the Christian era, favored by tropical sunlight and humidity brought by rain and monsoon. These people once lived in houses on stilts, engaged in forestry and fishing, and used boats to travel the seas and rivers. The sea here did not keep continental Southeast Asia and insular Southeast Asia apart: Thanks to the monsoon and sea currents, communications between different parts of the region was fairly developed. Based on a common "civilization of the rice plant," this contact has left astonishingly similar features among the Southeast Asian nations: Vietnamese potters bears a strong resemblance to that of the Philippines; the Dong Son bronze drum has been found not only in Vietnam but also in Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand; agricultural rites and popular games of the Southeast Asian countries do not differ much from one another; and even in the field of language, agricultural production expressions throughout the region are fairly similar.

Despite the influence of the Indian culture -- which was exerted mainly through trade and missionary work -- and of the Chinese culture -- which was imposed by invasions, pressure, and the establishment of hegemony based on a tribute-paying system -- the Southeast Asian countries have managed to preserve a particular national character resistant to all assimilation.

Western capitalism came to Southeast Asia in search of spices. It started out by setting up trading posts along the coast of the insular Southeast Asian countries then moved into continental Southeast Asia. A number of countries in the region were occupied and colonized. During the final decades of the 19th century, when capitalism turned into imperialism, the colonial system spread and became deeply rooted in the region, spurred by the exploitation of minerals, rubber, and some other industrial crops. The demands for mine and plantation workers led to the hiring of Chinese laborers to work in various Southeast Asian countries, thus constantly increasing the number of Overseas Chinese and Hoa people there.

The founding of the colonial system in Southeast Asia (with the exception of Thailand) virtually cut off relations among the nations in this region, leaving each state to live mainly with its "mother country."

However, Western colonialist rule also created a relationship among the countries sharing the common yoke of domination imposed by the same imperialist power, such as in the case of Burma and India under British rule, and especially Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia under French rule. Another exception was the Hoa people: They always kept their ties with their original country -- China -- and, through these ties, indirectly maintained relations with one another in the Southeast Asian countries.

The Second World War visited a new disaster upon Southeast Asia: the occupation and exploitation by Japanese fascism. In Thailand the ruling class followed Japan during the war and was condoned by Tokyo in expanding into and occupying the territory of Laos and Cambodia.

#### Southeast Asia After 1945: The Founding of ASEAN and the Birth of ZOPFAN [subhead]

The victory of the Soviet Red Army and allied forces forced fascist Germany, Italy, and Japan to capitulate. That was the time when the movement for national independence surged like a storm in the Southeast Asia, stronger than in any other parts of the world. By 1950, the West European imperialist states, "voluntarily" or under U.S. pressure, struck a deal with the bourgeoisie in the Southeast Asian countries and gave them back their independence.

However, an overall look at the entire region shows that from the end of World War II to 1975 and subsequent years, Southeast Asia has never had peace and stability. Since 1945, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia had to continuously fight old and new colonialism. The fiercest and longest wars took place in these countries. This is easy to understand because the national liberation struggle in the Indochinese countries, which was placed under the leadership of the working class party, was a positive revolution. It was a struggle that did not compromise in an unprincipled manner with the imperialists, who were also determined to fight for their survival. In particular, the Vietnamese people's resistance struggle against the U.S. imperialists -- the archimperialist and international gendarme -- was really an historic, head-on confrontation.

The U.S. intervention in, and aggression against, Vietnam has sabotaged peace and stability in Southeast Asia. SEATO's Southeast Asian member countries were driven into the war against Vietnam and Indochina as a whole. The United States has brazenly intervened in Southeast Asia not only because Southeast Asia possesses great potentials in terms of resources and manpower, which U.S. imperialism eagerly desires to exploit, but also because the United States wants to cooperate with the regional bourgeoisie in establishing capitalist relations in Southeast Asia in order to keep these regional countries within the world capitalist orbit and to check the socialist influence that -- as the United States fears -- will spread from the Indochinese countries. The 1965 abortive coup in Indonesia has repelled the progressive forces in this country, created favorable conditions for rapprochement between Indonesia and Malaysia, and led to the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines (Brunei added later on). This is a political and economic organization that receives mainly U.S. and Japanese investment.

Not very long after the formation of ASEAN, a general offensive and upheaval of the southern Vietnamese troops and people broke out in 1968. This even held an extremely great international significance and influence: It compelled people to reconsider a series of quite prevalent ideas in the early 1960's -- primarily fear of, and admiration for, the United States.

As a result of the decline of the United States, the vigorous growth of the Soviet Union, and the development of the three revolutionary currents, a period of detente has opened worldwide.

In Southeast Asia the ASEAN member countries hoped to rely on the United States and the United Kingdom. However, the United Kingdom has weakened to the point of declaring withdrawal from east of the Suez Canal, while the United States, whose aggressiveness was heavily affected by the 1968 Tet offensive, had to talk about de-escalation and withdrawal from Indochina. The ASEAN countries clearly realized that they could no longer rely on U.S. military strength and had to initiate another line in order to have conditions for survival and development. It is the line of accepting peaceful coexistence with countries of different political and social systems. This trend was reflected in the 1971 Kuala Lumpur statement of ASEAN countries on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality (ZOPFAN) in Southeast Asia.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution and Indochinese countries forced the U.S. troops to withdraw from Indochina in 1973 and then from Thailand in 1976. Once again, the ASEAN countries asserted their ZOPFAN policy: To coexist peacefully with the Indochinese countries and to maintain balanced relations with major countries in the world in order to cope with the main threat of internal subversion. This was the content of the first 1976 summit conference of ASEAN countries in Bali (Indonesia). for its part, Vietnam also declared in 1976 the four principles on relations of peace, friendship, and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries.

The development of the situation from 1975 to 1978 consolidated all the more strongly the trend for peaceful coexistence advocated by both the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. The ASEAN countries' foreign ministers met on 5 July 1977 in Singapore, deciding unanimously to promote relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia with nearly all of the ASEAN countries were gradually established during that period. Vietnam has exchanged ambassadors with every ASEAN country except Singapore (but Vietnam has representatives of general trade corporations in that country). Although Vietnamese-Cambodian relations were then worsening because of Pol Pot's reactionary, genocidal policy, ASEAN's sympathy for Vietnam did not decrease. In September and October 1978, Comrade Pham Van Dong visited five ASEAN countries and signed with their leaders a common communique asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and solemnly declaring respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; and abstention from either direct or indirect subversive acts against each other. The LPDR initiated similar activities toward ASEAN countries. It is regrettable that since 1979 the trend for peaceful coexistence between ASEAN and Indochina has been temporarily impeded by conflict. The hegemonist forces have gathered in Southeast Asia to oppose the revolutionary movement here. The ASEAN countries seem to think that they have found a new support on which to rely to protect their survival. Nevertheless, unlike the time of the U.S. war in Vietnam, now the ASEAN countries' confrontation with Indochina is not military but political and economic. Moreover, it will not last long.

#### Victory of the Trend for Dialogue [subhead]

Since 1979, the situation has increasingly favored the revolutionary forces and peace in Southeast Asia. First there is the vigorous growth of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and the development of the solidarity bloc both of the three countries on the Indochina peninsula and between the Indochinese countries on the one hand and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the other. Some specific factors can be cited: The marvelous, undeniable rebirth of Cambodia; the treaty of peace, cooperation, and friendship signed in February 1979 between Vietnam and Cambodia; the first Indochinese summit in February 1983 in Vientiane; the attachment of Vietnam to the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, ranging from our joining the CEMA in June 1978 and the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union signed on 3 November 1978 to the recent Vietnamese-Soviet summit; and the wholehearted and effective support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

These are important factors deciding the orientation toward a peaceful, stable Southeast Asia.

Also over the past 7 years, although the Pol Pot remnant troops and other reactionary Khmer forces have been fostered by their boss and have been supported by the United States and other reactionary forces, they have proved to be impotent and unable to reverse the situation in Cambodia. The 1984-85 dry-season military operations, during which the Cambodian revolutionary forces played an outstanding role, have wiped out the bases of the Cambodian counterrevolutionaries along the Cambodia-Thailand border. The reactionary forces' attempts to infiltrate into Cambodia for sabotage in 1985-86 were also neutralized. The PRK's military and political maturity has allowed the Vietnamese volunteer troops to partially withdraw from Cambodia in 1982 and, since the Indochinese summit in February 1983, similar partial troop withdrawals have been conducted annually and will be completed in 1990.

For a long time, in Malaysia and especially Indonesia -- a major ASEAN member -- political circles have correctly realized that the threat to Southeast Asia comes from direction other than Vietnam. Many Indonesians think that Vietnam must be assisted to become a dike to prevent expansionism and hegemonism from spreading to Southeast Asia, and Vietnam must not be confronted. In several ASEAN as well as many Western countries, people have increasingly recognized that Vietnam has security interests in Cambodia. For this reason, the elimination of Pol Pot for the sake of the Cambodian people's survival as well as the security of the Indochinese countries and all Southeast Asia has received increasingly broad support from the world's progressives.

The policy of holding a dialogue to settle the Cambodia issue in particular and the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in general has been warmly welcomed and promoted by the summit conferences of the Nonaligned Movement, including the recent eighth summit conference in Harare. This policy has also been supported by many political circles in the ASEAN countries. The symposiums of Indonesian and Vietnamese scientists as well as between Malaysian and Vietnamese scientists, the exchanges of visits between Vietnamese and Indonesian officials in charge of national defense and foreign affairs, and the rounds of bilateral talks between the two countries have created an atmosphere of mutual understanding and have narrowed the gap between their viewpoints. Even in Thailand, many voices have clearly expressed disagreement with the policy of confrontation, which jeopardizes peace but does not benefit Thailand. It should be added that recently the political and economic situation of the ASEAN countries has obviously not been good. After years of relatively favorable development, the economies of these countries have slowed down and worse still receded in some countries due to difficulties in international market prices. The price of oil, which some ASEAN countries produce, has dropped, for the first time in 50 years, to a terrifyingly, unprecedently low level. Politically, some ASEAN countries have become unstable, including the Philippines with the collapse of Marcos and the current discord within the government of Mrs Aquino, and Thailand with the 9 March 1985 abortive coup and the endless infighting among various factions. Increasingly aware that they cannot rely on foreign countries to oppose an imagined danger that has never materialized from the Indochinese countries and to overcome the real crises in their countries. Many political circles in the ASEAN states hold that it is imperative to return to the policy of peaceful coexistence, normal relations, and mutually beneficial cooperation that prevailed among the Southeast Asian nations in 1975-78. On their part, the Vietnamese people welcome any policy that is beneficial to peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the rest of the world. We will ceaselessly strive for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with Indonesia and the other Southeast Asian Nations. We hope for and stand ready to start negotiations with other countries in the region to settle the problems of Southeast Asia, to establish relations of peaceful coexistence with them, and to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

We totally agree with the remarks of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his address to the grand meeting in late July 1986 to present the order of Lenin to Vladivostok: "There is no obstacle that cannot be surmounted in advancing toward establishing acceptable relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. If they have goodwill and there is no external interference, these countries can settle their own affairs and, at the same time, promote the common security of Asia."

What everyone can clearly see is that peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia depend largely on the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China. Concerning this question, we have time and again clearly stated our viewpoint. The political report of the CPV Central Committee at the sixth party congress once again affirmed: "The people of Vietnam and China once entertained time-honored friendly relations and once united with and assisted each other in the struggle against imperialism and for independence, freedom, and national construction. The people share common interests, namely peace, independence, and economic development. The Vietnamese Government and people consistently treasure and are determined to do their utmost to restore the friendship between the two peoples. They have put forth numerous proposals aimed at normalizing relations between Vietnam and the PRC at an early date. Our stand is to attach importance to the fundamental and long-term interests of the two countries. We hold that it is high time for both sides to sit down together and start negotiating to settle immediate as well as long-term problems in bilateral relations. Once again we officially declare: Vietnam is ready to hold talks with China any time, at any level, and anywhere to normalize relations between the two countries in the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

Peaceful coexistence among countries with different political and social regimes and elimination of war of aggression are emerging as a highly attractive historical trend. The comprehensive peace plan for Asia-Pacific region put forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, has enjoyed increasingly strong support from people of conscience throughout the world. In the irreversible common advance of human history, we sincerely hope that the ASEAN countries will restore relations of peaceful coexistence with us and the other countries on the Indochina peninsula soon to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON EUROMISSILE DEBATE

OW300751 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 30 -- The recent meeting of defence ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries in Brussels once more shows that the United States and its allies still have not given any constructive answer to the Soviet Union's goodwill proposals for eliminating the intermediate nuclear force (INF) in Europe, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

"Moreover," the paper notes, "U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's statement at a press conference in the Belgian capital that the nation countries had agreed to increase their conventional weapons and military expenditures meant that they are going ahead with the dangerous arms race."

"While the negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles is meeting with difficulties caused by the United States and other NATO members, Soviet Party Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in his speech at a party in Moscow on May 19 in honour of party general secretary Nguyen Van Linh stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to solve the problem of medium-range missiles in Asia.

"There would be no obstacles to such a settlement if the United States agrees to eliminate its nuclear weapons in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, and also to withdraw its aircraft-carriers beyond agreed lines. In that case, of course, the United States must not have medium-range missiles on its territory."

Once more, NHAN DAN remarks, broad public opinion in the Asian-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world, warmly support the Soviet Union's new initiative, considering it an important measure to make this strategic region a nuclear-free zone of peace, stability and cooperation in the spirit of Comrade Gorbachev's well-known Vladivostok statement in July 1986.

The paper goes on: "The present situation shows that there is a possibility to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe and strictly limit them in Asia. The Soviet Union's attitude is clear and its proposals are fair and reasonable and show a high sense of responsibility toward peace and security of all nations.

"Public opinion in Europe and the world as a whole demands that the United States and other NATO countries have a realistic mind and a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of Europe and the whole of mankind. They should stop playing hide-and-seek and respond seriously to the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, and sign with it an early agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, Thus paving the way for the reduction of nuclear weapons, on the world scale, an earnest desire of all nations."

#### SRV-POLAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING IN WARSAW

OW311700 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31 -- The 11th Session of the Vietnam-Poland Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held in Warsaw.

The Vietnamese delegation to the five-day session was led by Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission, and the Polish delegation by J. Koziol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Polish section of the commission. The two sides reviewed the work since the previous session and worked out measures for furthering their exchange of goods and cooperation in industry, planting tropical trees and processing farm produce, and modernizing industrial establishments to turn out more goods for export.

During his stay in the Polish capital, Tran Duc Luong was received by Z. Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

#### BRIEFS

EXHIBIT ON USSR S&T ACHIEVEMENTS — An exhibition on the scientific and technological innovations of the Soviet people was opened in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday. The exhibition, named "Scientific and Technological Innovations of Millions of People," is sponsored by the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Soviet Cultural and Scientific House in Ho Chi Minh City, the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association and the Union of Scientific and Technological Associations of Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 31 May 87 OW]

UNIONS LIFT BAN ON FOOD SUPPLY SHIPMENTS TO FIJI

BK010914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Maritime unions have decided to ease their trade boycott with Fiji. As Bob Brooks reports, the unions have decided on humanitarian grounds to lift the ban on food supplies that has stopped the shipment of wheat and rice to Fiji.

[Begin Brooks recording] The waterfront unions 2 weeks ago imposed a boycott on trade with Fiji as a response to the military coup in that country. However, just over a week ago, shipping companies operating in the Fiji trade said the bans were affecting the shipment of food, and the ACTU [Australian Council of Trade Unions] asked the unions to lift those bans. After a meeting convened by the ACTU in Sydney today, the national president of the Waterside Workers Federation, Mr (Des Ball), said the unions had decided to lift the bans which had been stopping wheat shipments to Fiji and had asked the Fijian Red Cross to monitor the situation. Fiji is heavily dependent on Australian grain supplies estimated to be worth \$10 million a year. [end recording]

FIJI EVACUATION PLANS ON STAND DOWN STATUS

BK300105 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] The federal government is standing down contingency arrangements for the possible evacuation from Fiji of Australian citizens. A company of about 100 soldiers was sent from Queensland last weekend to join Australian ships deployed off Fiji in preparation for any evacuation. The defense minister, Mr Beasley, has announced that two navy ships, "Stalwart" and "Paramata," along with most of the soldiers are to be withdrawn. However, two other ships, "Success" and "Sydney," along with a rifle platoon of about 40 men would remain in the vicinity. Mr Beasley said those ships would be withdrawn if the potential threat to the safety of Australians in Fiji continued to ease.

HAWKE CUTS SHORT TOUR TO BEGIN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BK010525 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, is cutting short his visit to Western Samoa where he has been attending the South Pacific Forum and will return to Canberra later today. An official traveling with Mr Hawke said the change in schedule would allow the prime minister to continue campaigning for the federal election. Mr Hawke said he clearly had election obligations in Australia.

The prime minister was to have stayed in Apia to attend official ceremonies marking Western Samoa's 25th anniversary of independence. Mr Hawke's VIP flight will detour to Honiara on its way back to Canberra to drop off Solomon Islands Prime Minister Mr Alebua. Mr Hawke's early departure follows Fiji's rejection of an offer by the South Pacific Forum to send the mission to Suva to help resolve the political crisis there. The mission was to have been led by Mr Hawke and would have included his Solomon Islands counterpart.

FIJIPROPOSED VISIT BY HAWKE-LED MISSION REJECTED

BK311304 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 87

[Excerpt] Fiji has rejected as impractical a plan by the South Pacific Forum to send a mission to Suva to help resolve the political and economic crisis following the military coup earlier this month. The plan for the mission which was to have been led by the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, was formulated during 10 hours of informal but at times fiery debate between the leaders of the 14 of the 15 members at the forum. Fiji was not represented at the annual meeting in Apia, Western Samoa.

Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, says the island states were opposed to any interference in Fiji's internal affairs while Australia and New Zealand pressed for some form of forum initiative.

The prime minister, Mr Hawke, even contacted the Australian governor general, Sir Ninian Stephen, to call his Fijian counterpart, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, to gauge his reaction to the proposed mission. Fiji's rejection of the mission ends what was being seen as a significant victory for Mr Hawke's South Pacific diplomacy.

The final forum communique which Mr Hawke described as an outstanding illustration of the Pacific way of reaching consensus, made no direct criticism of the Fiji military coup. But it did refer to the deep concern and anguish felt by forum members because of the overthrow of the elected government.

Before Fiji rejected the forum mission, Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Wingti, criticized Australia's lack of understanding of the Pacific. [passage omitted]

BAVADRA ASKS SUPREME COURT TO RULE COUP ILLEGAL

BK301417 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 30 May 87

[By Tim Cribb]

[Excerpts] Suva, May 30 (AFP) — Ousted Fijian Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra has asked the Supreme Court to declare the country's post-coup administration illegal, amid reports of food shortages and a rise in the number of Fijian Indians seeking to leave the South Pacific island.

An aide to Dr. Bavadra said that a challenge to the legitimacy of the dissolution of Parliament and the current administration in Fiji has been lodged with the Supreme Court here.

Former Senator in the now dissolved Parliament Edward Tuvalai said the legal action had been launched by Suva law firm Vinjay Singh and Associates on behalf of Dr. Bavadra, whose Indian-dominated government was toppled on May 14. Mr. Tuvalai said that the writ had been filed late Friday in the Supreme Court by former Magistrate John Cameron, who would be representing Dr. Bavadra.

The action listed the attorney general of Fiji as defendant. Under the current administration that would be the governor-general's advisor on Justice Alipate Qetaki.

The action sought a ruling that the dissolution of Parliament was illegal and unconstitutional and that Dr. Bavadra was still the legal prime minister.

Last week, Dr. Bavadra's ousted National Federation-Labour Party coalition said that an agreement reached between Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau and "those who seized power unlawfully is without any legal or moral basis." Meanwhile, Ratu Ganilau sent a message Saturday to the meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Apia, Western Samoa, saying that two ministers of the deposed government in Apia were not representatives of the current Fiji regime.

Ratu Ganilau, in a telex to the forum, said that former Foreign Minister Krishna Dutt and former Education Minister Tupeni Baba had no official status.

In the telex, released here by Government House, he said Fiji had decided earlier in the week not to send a delegation to the forum "because of our preoccupation with important matters at home." [passage omitted]

Immigration department officials said meanwhile that thousands of Fiji Indians have been trying to leave the country since the coup.

An immigration official said that more than 13,000 passport applications had been processed from around the country since Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, a Melanesian, overthrew Fiji's democratically-elected government. Before the coup, the department was averaging 12 applications a day, he said.

At the Australian High Commission, 500 inquiries a day were being made about lodging visa applications or emigration, while at the New Zealand High Commission an official said: "We stopped counting at 700 inquiries a day."

An Australian High Commission official said up to 90 per cent of applications to enter Australia were being rejected.

Officers in the Australian High Commission immigration section were working over the weekend to calculate whether the rush to leave Fiji was a spontaneous reaction to the coup or represented the start of a longterm exodus of Indians.

An official here for the Australian national airline Qantas said services had been reduced to Fiji but aircraft were flying out almost full. "Anyone who can get a visa is leaving the country," the airline official said.

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